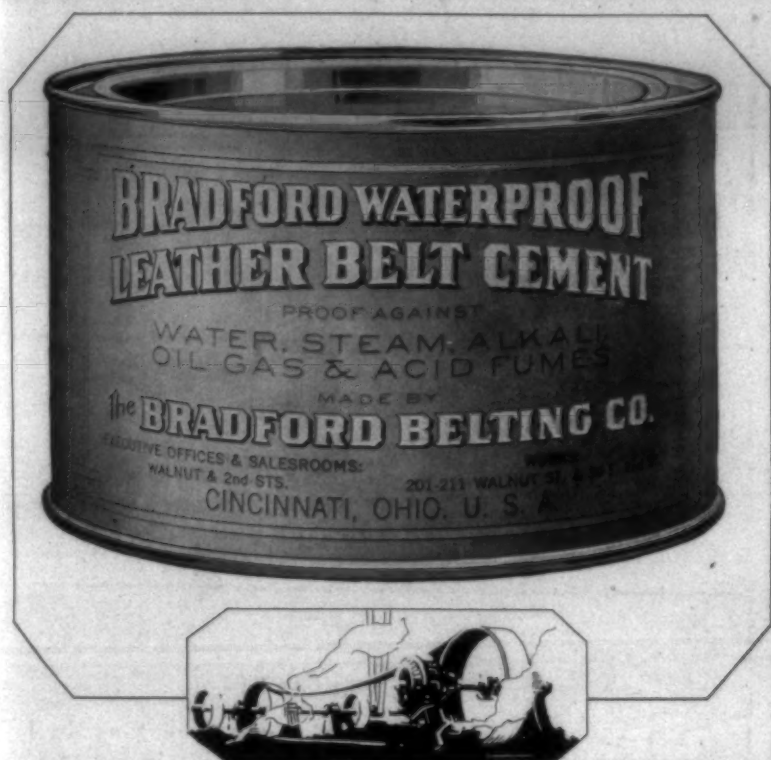


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919

NUMBER 10



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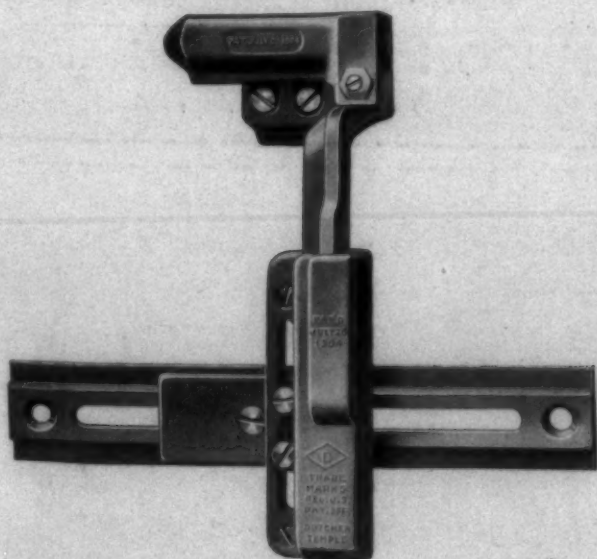
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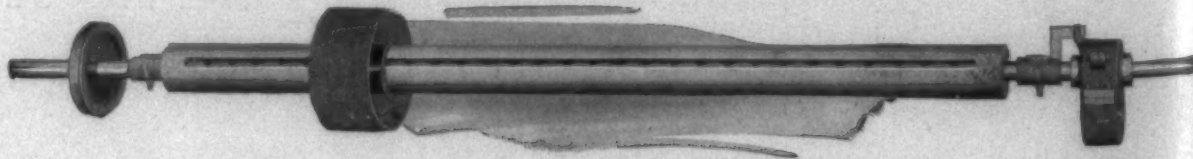
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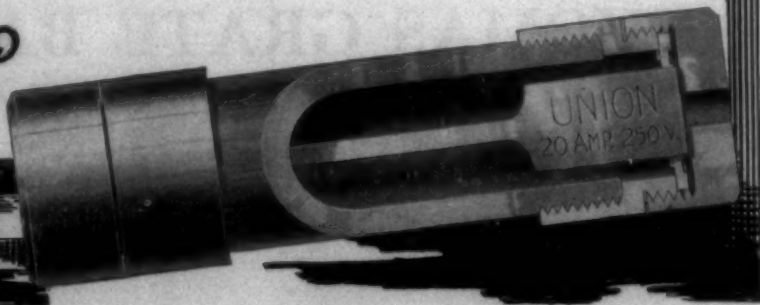
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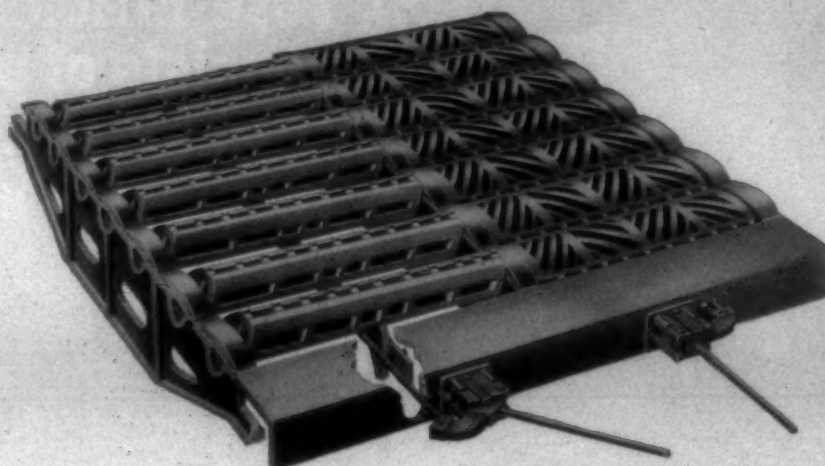
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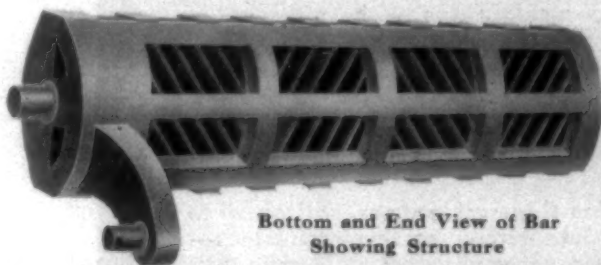


Thomas WSD Grate Bars

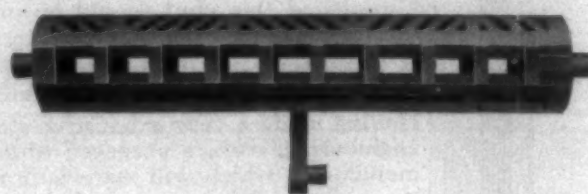
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919

NUMBER 10

Potato Starch And Potato Dextrine

In a recent pamphlet published for use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives considerable information was given concerning the domestic potato products industries. The following information concerning potato starch and potato dextrine was given:

Potato Starch.

Potato starch is a white or gray, odorless and tasteless powder. Chemically it is identical with starch from other sources but the physical properties of potato starch, which differ slightly from those of other starches, better adapt it to certain industrial uses, especially in the textile industry.

The uses of starch may be divided into three classes: (1) For edible purposes, especially in puddings, confectionery, pastry, and for stiffening ice cream, custard, and pie fillings. Starch is also the largest component of most cereals and flours. (2) For laundry purposes.

(3) For manufacturing purposes, including weaving, dyeing, printing, and finishing textiles, the manufacture of dextrine, soluble starch, glucose, alcohol, and lactic acid and the explosive, nitrostarch.

Potatostarch competes with other kinds of starch for these uses and being more expensive than cornstarch is used in relatively small amounts in the United States. In the textile industry and in the manufacture of dextrine, potato starch has certain advantages which give it a market even at a higher price. Cornstarch manufacturers have, however, found means to make varieties suitable for use in the textile industry and are offering increasingly severe competition to potato starch.

The manufacture of starch from potatoes consists simply in the mechanical separation of the starch from the other parts of the tubers by a process of disintegrating the cells and washing out the starch with water. The quantity of starch contained in the raw material varies with the variety of the potatoes. In Germany, special varieties of potatoes with a starch content of 20 to 25 per cent have been developed for the starch industry. In the United States, culls and lower grades, containing from 14 to 17 per cent of starch, are usually employed.

The manufacture of starch is the most important of the industrial

uses to which the potato is put in the United States. However, the industry is declining owing to the severe competition of cornstarch and of imported potato starch. The consumption of potatoes by the starch factories decreased from 210,608,127 pounds in 1909 to 169,878,784 pounds in 1914 and the output of potato starch from 24,873,415 pounds in 1909 to 23,540,472 pounds in 1914. The number of establishments reporting the manufacture of starch has decreased from 131 in 1904 to 110 in 1909 and to 82 in 1914. Of the 89 factories engaged in the manufacture of both glucose and starch in 1914, 51 were located in the State of Maine, 7 in Minnesota, 5 in Illinois, 4 in Massachusetts, and the remainder were distributed among 14 other States. Aroostook county, Maine, is the principal center of the potato starch industry in the United States.

In Germany about 4 per cent of the total crop of potatoes is used for the manufacture of starch.

The production of potato starch in Germany for the fiscal year 1910-11 amounted to 516,640,303 pounds, valued at \$9,933,882.

As a result of the total elimination of Germany from the world's markets and the great reduction of the exports from the Netherlands, Japan produced and exported large quantities of starch during the war. Prior to 1917 the exports of starch from Japan were not shown separately but were grouped with the less important grains, meals, and groats. In 1917 the total exports of starch alone were given as 133,467,552 pounds valued at \$7,483,278. Of this amount 68.65 per cent was shipped to Great Britain, 12.51 per cent to the United States, and the remainder to France, Egypt, and British India.

Approximately 95 per cent of the starch imported into the United States is potato starch. From 1904-1908 imports averaged 6,121,589 pounds valued at \$163,655, from 1909-1913, 13,730,665 pounds valued at \$375,767, and from 1914-1918 they averaged 15,143,778 pounds valued at \$704,712. Before the war, Germany and the Netherlands supplied practically all of the imports but during the last two years great quantities have been received from Japan. Imports from that country which amounted to only 677,422 pounds in 1916 rose to 18,008,666 pounds in

1917 and to 21,806,975 pounds in 1918. Of the total imports of starch in 1918, 58 per cent entered at the New York customs district and 33 per cent at the Pacific coast districts.

Exports of starch from the United States from 1914-1918 have averaged 102,848,429 pounds annually, valued at \$3,913,104. Practically all of this is cornstarch. Prior to 1918 all exports of starch were grouped under one head in the export statistics but in this year 38,659,323 pounds of "cornstarch (except for table use)" were shown. Over half of the exports go to England. Before the war the Netherlands and Belgium also took large quantities.

Market prices are quoted for cornstarch, domestic and Japanese potato starch, rice starch, and wheat starch. Cornstarch, which has always been quoted at the lowest price, rose from about 2 cents per pound in August, 1914, to 6 cents in July, 1919. The price of potato starch has increased from about 5 cents per pound in August, 1914, to about 10 cents in July, 1919, and during most of this period it has been quoted at slightly over 12 cents. The domestic and imported potato starches bring about the same price, although recently the imported product has been quoted at a fraction of a cent more per pound. Rice and wheat starch are relatively unimportant and quotations have not always been shown. Wheat starch sold for slightly less than potato starch in August, 1914, but in July, 1919, it was quoted at 9½ to 10 cents per pound.

All starches and preparations fit for use as starch were dutiable at 2 cents per pound under the act of 1890. The rate was reduced to 1½ cents in 1894. Starch made from potatoes was specifically provided for in the act of 1883 at 2 cents per pound and in the act of 1909 at the rate of 1½ cents. In the act of 1913 the rate for potato starch was reduced to 1 cent and that for all other starches and preparations fit for use as starch was reduced to one-half cent per pound.

Dextrine.

Dextrine is a gummy substance produced from starch by heating, either alone or with diluted acid. It is sometimes considered to be an intermediate product between starch and glucose. It is soluble in water and has strong adhesive properties.

Dextrine appears on the market as potato dextrine, corn dextrine, tapioca dextrine, British gum, and burnt starch. "British gum" and "burnt starch" are commercial terms usually applied to the cruder product.

Dextrine is used in over 70 different industries, but most extensively in the dyeing, printing, and finishing of textile fabrics. Large quantities are used for thickening mordants in dyeing and printing and as sizing for cotton goods and paper. Another and very important use is in the preparation of gummed labels, envelopes, and postage stamps. Dextrines are employed as substitutes for such natural gums as gum arabic and tragacanth in preparing felt, in the manufacture of ink, and in many other uses.

Dextrine is made by heating starch in an iron cylinder either by a free flame or in an oil bath or steam jacket. It is also made by moistening starch with dilute acid, drying in the air or by heating to a low temperature, and finally placing the finely ground product in a suitable oven, heated with superheated steam. The powder is continuously stirred to secure intimate mixture. When dextrine is made with acid it is usually lighter in color but contains some sugar, and therefore does not have as strong adhesive properties as when made by heat alone. In the conversion of starch to dextrine there is a loss of approximately 20 to 25 per cent; however, a part of this is compensated by water absorbed by the dextrine.

The properties of the dextrine produced will depend upon the source of the starch used. Potato starch produces the finest product with the greatest adhesive power and is generally preferred in textile trades. Tapioca or cassava starch produces dextrine very suitable for gumming envelopes and postage stamps, and the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing formerly consumed about 250 tons of dextrine each year. During the war, when imports of tapioca were restricted, the change was made to a mixture of corn and tapioca dextrine, and it is believed that the product has proved satisfactory.

The largest plants for the production of dextrine are now located in the United States. Before the war little or no potato dextrine was manufactured and the production

(Continued on page 10.)

W. B. Holt Patents Shuttle Binder

William B. Holt, of Rosemary, N. C., has invented certain new and useful improvements in shuttle-binders, of which the following is a specification, references being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to shuttle binders, and particularly to binders designed to work in connection with magazine looms having feeler motions.

The general object of the invention is to provide a very simple binder adapted to work in connection with the Crompton-Knowles magazine loom and on the Draper automatic loom, which will do away with the necessity of check straps, binder springs, etc., and whereby the loom may be run with less power, whereby the shuttle may be held in position so that there is no breakage of bobbins when the magazine makes its change and whereby neither damp nor dry weather will affect the shuttle box when the binder is used.

And a further object is to provide a binder construction which will not cause the shuttle to "rebind" and which will hold the shuttle parallel to the line of the back box, providing for a change of bobbins in magazine looms without any liability to breakage.

A further object is to provide a binder which will check the shuttle very gradually at first and which then acts to offer more resistance to the shuttle, causing the shuttle to reach its destination without any rebound or bouncing, thus eliminating trouble given by all ordinary binders.

A further object is to provide a binder which, after the shuttle has reached its destination, will be pressed outward at the forward end by the shuttle, thereby pressing just sufficient on the middle of the shuttle as to place the shuttle in parallel line with the back of the shuttle box so that the magazine mechanism has full chance to pass the bobbin through the shuttle on exchanging.

A further object is to provide a binder which will have a quick and easy release when the loom makes its pick, thus saving considerable power in operating the loom.

A further object is to provide a binder which may be easily adjusted to suit different sized shuttles and which will operate properly with the loom running at different speeds and which will operate steadily without the loom "banging off."

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a lay beam and shuttle box with binder applied thereto, the binder being broken away, and the shuttle being shown in its fully entered position.

Fig. 2 is a like view to Fig. 1, but showing the shuttle as it enters the box.

Referring to these drawings, 10 designates a lay beam with a stationary shuttle box 11, 12 designating the bolt and back piece connected to the lay beam, 13 the usual bolt in the back piece, 14 the shuttle box

mouth piece next to the reed and bolted to the lay in the usual manner, 15 the lip on the mouth piece, and 16 the usual protector finger. The shuttle 17 is of the usual construction, 18 designating the bobbin spring, and 19 the shuttle eye. All of these parts are of any well known and ordinary character and require no special description.

The front binder 20 is formed of a casting, somewhat angular in form, to provide two arms 21 and 22, this binder being pivoted upon a vertical pivot pin at the intersection of the arms as at 23. This pivot pin passes through ears 24 on the box plate. The arm 21 is shorter than the arm 22 and the arm 21 extends toward the opposite end of the lay beam. The arm 22 is inwardly bowed and gradually curved, and the arm 21 is also inwardly bowed, the chords of the arcs of the two arms being disposed at an angle to each other. Riveted or otherwise attached to the inner face of the arms 21

and 22 is a leather strap 25. This strap is riveted to the extremity of the arm 21 by means of the rivet 26 and is also riveted at its opposite end at a point adjacent the extremity of the arm 22 by means of a rivet 27. This strap is drawn taut and bridges the triangular space 28 between the arms 21 and 22. The strap and the arm 22 are both coincidentally slotted at 29 for the usual feeler. Attached to the inner face of the arm 22 at a point just rearward of the forward extremity of the triangular space 28 is a spring 30 which is riveted or otherwise attached to the arm 20 by rivets 31, this spring being disposed in a recess formed in the inner face of the arm and running parallel to the arm for a certain extent and then being outwardly and rearwardly inclined at a very slight angle, as at 32, so that the extremity of the spring lies flat against the strap 25. The strap naturally maintains itself on a straight line across the triangular space 28, but the spring resists inward movement of the strap. Preferably, the ears 24 are slotted and the pin 23 or stud is adjustable in said slot so as to shift the binder inward or outward relative to the shuttle box. It was not deemed necessary to show the feeler nor the protecting rod mechanism, nor any of the other or usual parts which do not intimately coact with the binder.

In the operation of this device, when the shuttle enters the box the binder begins to check the shuttle at the point A, gradually checking it until the shuttle strikes the leather strap and forces the leather strap against the steel spring 32 at B. When the shuttle reaches the point C, the checking of the shuttle is more severe, causing the shuttle to reach its destination at point D without any rebound or bouncing. It will be noted that when the shuttle has reached its destination, the pointed forward end of the shuttle striking against the leather on the face of the arm 21 tends to force the arm 21 to move outward, which presses the arm 22 inward just enough to force the shuttle into parallel relation with the back of the shuttle box, thus giving the magazine a clear field of operation

ton-Knowles loom and Draper loom. It places and holds the shuttle in position so that there is no breakage of bobbins when the magazine makes its change. The shuttle does not rebind, nor does damp or dry weather affect the shuttle box. It holds the shuttle parallel and in line with the back box, giving the magazines on the Crompton-Knowles loom or the battery on the Draper loom an opportunity to make a change in bobbin without any hang up or breakage.

It will be noted that the space 28 is relatively long and that for this relatively long distance the strap 25 is unsupported save by a portion of the spring 32, so that the forward portion of the strap conforms to the curvature of the forward end of the shuttle, but the middle portion of the strap exerts relatively light pressure against the shuttle and that the shuttle will release very quickly for the reason that as soon as the shuttle commences to move out of the box under the action of the picker stick, it moves away from the face of the strap. The spring 32 increases the check on the shuttle before the shuttle reaches its destination with much more ease than it would without the spring. The curve in the strap between the point B and the point D or a little beyond the point D is such that the strap is pressed against the shuttle at this point by the spring 32. One of the great advantages of my binder is that it permits the loom to be run with a slack protector rod spring. This eliminates wear on the shuttle and this slack protector rod spring permits the binder to operate properly where the loom is running with considerable variations in speed. These advantages are secured by the fact that with the binder the shuttle requires but a slight movement in order to release.

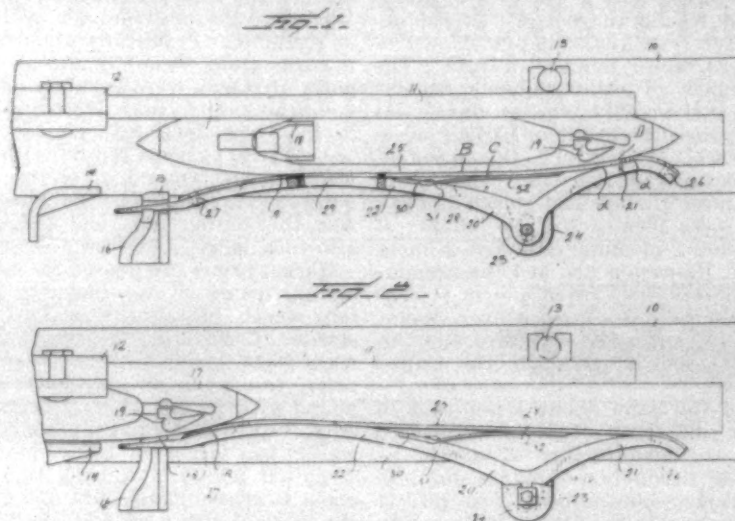
Mr. Holt claims the following points for his patent:

1. In a loom, the combination with a shuttle box, of a binder therefor pivotally mounted on the shuttle box and having two angularly disposed, inwardly bowed arms, and a fabric strap attached to the inner face of said arms and extending across the triangular space defined between said arms.

2. In a loom, the combination with a shuttle box, of a binder therefor pivotally mounted on the shuttle box and having two angularly disposed, inwardly bowed arms, and a fabric strap attached to the inner face of said arms and extending across the triangular space defined between said arms, and a spring attached to the inner face of one of said arms and extending outward and bearing against the inner face of the strap midway between the arms.

3. In a loom, the combination with a shuttle box, of a binder therefor having two inwardly arcuate arms of different lengths, the binder being pivotally supported at the junction of said arms, the short arm extending toward the adjacent end of the lay beam and the long arm ex-

(Continued on page 32.)





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The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Company

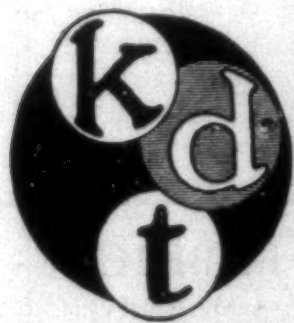
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Potato Starch and Potato Dextrine.

(Continued from page 7.)
was restricted almost entirely to corn dextrine. Tapioca dextrine, which was formerly imported from England, is now made in greater quantities here than abroad. The starch from which it is manufactured is imported from Java.

Before the war potato dextrine was made almost entirely in Germany and Holland and tapioca dextrine largely in England. The German production of potato dextrine for the fiscal year 1910-11 amounted to 49,310,288 pounds valued at \$1,404,914. In Japan the production of potato starch increased enormously during the war period but up to the present time she has exported starch rather than dextrine to the United States.

Before the war the United States imported large quantities of refined potato dextrine from Germany and Holland and considerable quantities from England. The annual imports averaged over 5,000,000 pounds from 1910 to 1914 but dwindled to less than 100,000 pounds in 1918.

Exports of dextrine have never been shown in Commerce and Navigation of the United States, but it is believed that they are insignificant.

Potato dextrine is usually the highest priced of the dextrines, and corn dextrine the cheapest. In August, 1914, imported potato dextrine sold at 6 to 7 cents per pound, domestic potato dextrine at 5½ to 7 cents, British gum at 3½ to 3¾ cents, and corn dextrine at 3 to 3½ cents per pound. Since that time the prices have risen, until in the latter part of 1918 domestic potato dextrine was quoted at 20 cents. Corn dextrine during this period sold for 8 to 8½ cents.

Cost of Making Repairs on Automatic Machinery.

"Cotton Chats," issued by the Draper Corporation, recently published the following concerning the cost of repairs in mills: In the early days of the Northrop loom mill people anticipated a larger annual weave room cost per loom with Northrop than with common looms. This was predicated upon the increased parts of the loom, its nearer approach to continuous operation and upon the tendency of the human mind to look for trouble on a new machine.

A trial of more than twenty years with thousands of looms both North and South has demonstrated that the filling replenishing plan which removes a large proportion of the loom stoppage, reduces instead of increases the breakage of loom parts and the expense incident thereto.

Northrop loom shuttles also, which cost more than common shuttles, were expected to be short lived, owing to the opening required for passage of filling bobbins. Here again familiarity with proper Northrop loom setting and fixing has gradually reduced the average of two Northrop loom shuttles per loom per year to a record easily attained in well managed weave rooms of one shuttle per loom per year; we have reports of as low as one-half shuttle per loom per year in very large weave rooms operated under the best supervision.

A remarkably low set of figures for the year 1918 was sent us recently and we submit them by permission of the agent of the mill:

Materials—	Cost per loom.
Castings	\$0.8458
Temples and parts1933
Shuttles and parts5822
Strapping4099
Picker sticks0376
Pickers1870

Total cost per loom per year \$2.358

Another well managed mill reports a cost per loom for the year 1918 of \$2.15; this included shuttles, pickers, lug strags and strapping; repairs for the loom itself for the same weave room averaged 85c, which, added to the above figures, \$3 per loom per year; in this mill more than half the looms are broad looms.

Realizing that as originators and makers of the Northrop loom we could give better service in furnishing repairs and supplies to our Northrop loom customers than any other parties, we have from time to time added to our equipment of tools, patterns and machinery so as to increase our daily output and give our customers the benefit of repairs made from the same patterns as the original loom parts, molded on molding machines for uniformity—and machined with the same tools, jigs and fixtures in our manufacturing department as similar parts of the original looms.

We have increased our storage space both in our Southern supply department, Atlanta, Ga., and in our plant at Hopedale so as to carry ready for shipment several hundred tons of finished repairs for convenience of our customers that we may be able to fill orders promptly.

During the war conditions deliveries were interfered with due to freight embargoes, difficulty in obtaining materials, etc., and it will be some time before everything is restored to normal; we are, however, gaining from week to week, and expect in the near future to be able to furnish usual and regular repairs and supplies on a pre-war basis of delivery.

Referring to repair parts made by other parties for our looms, there is but one possible reason for the maker of such goods to place them on the market and that is the immediate profit on each sale of repairs. Such parties have no possible interest in the working of the Northrop looms and they have no reputation to lose if the repairs cause trouble.

In contrast, our company is interested in the results obtained by Northrop looms in reducing the labor cost of weaving; in improving the quality of the cloth woven and in increasing the output per loom per year. All this is obtainable and being obtained in the greatest degree by our customers who use no loom repairs, bobbins, shuttles, temples or supplies but those made by us.

Jack: Did you hear about the scout saving nine lives at the fire?

Tom: No. Tell me about it.

Jack: He saved a cat.—Ex.

The world learned that America's part in the war soon passed the experimental stage.

\$1,000 Fine for His Part in the Recent Textile Strike.

Macon, Ga.—John C. Sullivan, former city fireman, who was the central figure in the recent textile strike in Macon by reason of his activities as organizer, was fined \$1,000 by Judge Guerry in the city court

or sentenced to serve a year on the State farm, when he entered a plea of guilty to charges of intimidation arising from the strike. In passing sentence, Judge Guerry delivered a strong lecture to Sullivan, telling him that under the constitution of the United States every man, woman and child has a sacred right and

duty to work.

Sullivan sprung into the limelight here by reason of having organized the Macon police and firemen, the city grass cutters and the textile workers. He was arrested as a result of rioting during the textile strike and was held in jail until the strike was declared off, when he was

freed under a small bond. He was later arrested in Savannah for alleged violation of the prohibition law.

So far Sullivan has given no indication he would be able to pay the fine. He is now in the Bibb county jail.

Cotton Estimate Shows 3.3 Decline.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the condition of the cotton crop on October 25 was as follows:

United States 51.1, Virginia 63, North Carolina 64, South Carolina 60, Georgia 48, Florida 33, Alabama 44, Mississippi 49, Louisiana 32, Texas 46, Arkansas 55, Tennessee 58, Missouri 70, Oklahoma 68, California 92, Arizona 89.

In the total a decline of 3.3 points is recorded during the month.

The estimates above have been made in consequence of the following resolution passed by Congress:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture is here authorized and directed to prepare and publish, not later than November 2, 1919, a supplemental estimate of the condition of the cotton crop as of the date of October 25, 1919."

Congress directed the new estimate be prepared because members from Southern States insisted that the September 25 crop forecast was erroneous, as the Department of Agriculture had not taken abandoned acreage into consideration in its preparation.

Inasmuch as similar reports have not been made regularly in the past no comparison of the condition on October 25 this year can be made with condition on same date in past years, and can afford no basis of a forecast of production.

Cotton Warehouse Plans Are Making Good Progress.

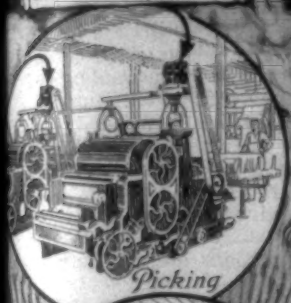
The Union Cotton Warehouse plans that are being pushed by cotton manufacturing interests associated with Southern farming and banking interests and backed by co-operation from the officers of the large cotton manufacturers' organizations, will be announced in financial form within the next two or three weeks.

Three or four of the largest of the present chains of warehouses on the seaboard have become affiliated with the new plans, and tentative construction plants are already maturing rapidly. Sites have been secured in most of the sections reported on a couple of months ago, and some parts of the present crop will be taken care of by the new organization.

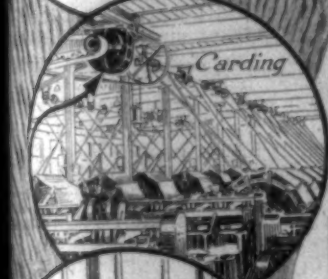
Before the 1920-21 crop is planted the necessary co-operation will be announced simultaneously in the South and in New York financial circles. More than sixty compress stations are already secured.



Arrows Show Electrical Equipment



Picking



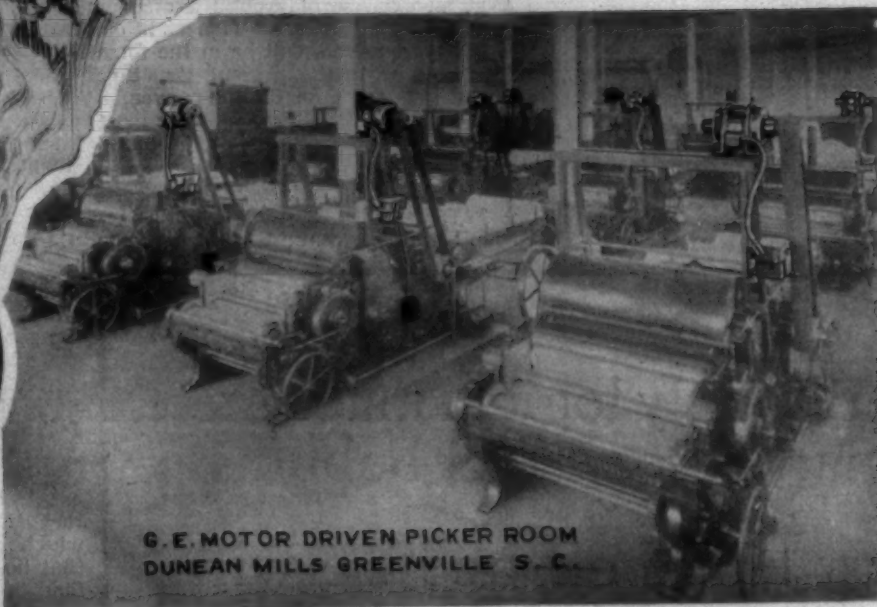
Carding



Spinning



Weaving



G. E. MOTOR DRIVEN PICKER ROOM
DUNBAR MILLS GREENVILLE S. C.

Electric Power Boosts Picker Room Production

Whenever a shaft is turned in the mill, electric power, properly applied by G-E Motors can be relied upon if most and best product is wanted at least power cost.

For instance, by keeping beater shaft up to full speed at all times, G-E Picker Motors render maximum product possible in the picker room. The direct application of power from these motors cuts out the wasteful friction and speed losses found where other forms of power are used.

Least power cost is assured by the high efficiency of G-E Motors which transform into mechanical power the greatest practicable amount of the electric power supplied them. The ample metal used and other design features of G-E Motors enable them to get more useful work from the available dynamo capacity in the power plant than is possible with motors having a lower power factor. The mechanical design features of these motors reduce attendance to a minimum.

It will pay you to have our experts show you how picker room production, cleanliness, light, and safety can be improved by G-E Motor Drive.

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Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

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Maximum Production
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Carhartt Will Double Carhartt Mill.

The following interesting item appeared in the Rock Hill Record:

Hamilton Carhartt, who is spending some time at his lodge at Carhartt station, near the city, is planning extensive additions to the plant in Rock Hill, also to the plant at Carhartt, these additions involving an expenditure of more than \$500,000. It became known that Mr. Carhartt, who is the largest manufacturer of overalls in the world, and is known to many as the "Overall King," is preparing for these extensive additions, which will mean a greatly increased payroll, both in Rock Hill and at the Carhartt plant.

Mr. Carhartt plans to at once begin the construction of units to the plant at Carhartt, known as Mill No. 2, which will double the production capacity, entailing a cost of something over \$300,000. Mr. Carhartt, in addition, contemplates an addition to the Rock Hill mill, known as No. 1, adding several thousand spindles and several hundred looms, at an expense of around a quarter of a million dollars. This addition, it is understood, will be in the form of a wing to the present structure and will front on Chatham avenue, thereby making this one of the most attractive looking plants to be found anywhere.

Mr. Carhartt, whose main office is in Detroit, is a citizen of South Carolina, having a number of years ago

transferred his citizenship here from Detroit. For more than 30 years he has made union-made overalls, and is the largest manufacturer of overalls in the world. He also owns one of the largest plantations in the county, having a tract of about 1,400 acres at Carhartt station. He has always stood for every movement that was for the benefit of Rock Hill, and, it is understood, all of the earnings of the Rock Hill plant have been turned back into extensions and improvements here. He was a heavy subscriber in the various bond campaigns conducted in Rock Hill, and also was a heavy contributor to the Red Cross fund here, as well as all other war work activities.

Mr. Carhartt is convinced that now is a good time to build, as is evidenced by his announce to begin work of doubling the capacity of Mill No. 2 at this time. A new school building is in course of construction at the Carhartt station, in order that the children of the operatives may have all the advantages of a public school education. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that Mr. Carhartt was one of the pioneers in the welfare work in mill villages in the South, and has always been an earnest advocate of every movement that would tend to better working conditions among his people.

Mr. Carhartt, although one of the largest tax payers in the city, is heartily for the proposed street bond issues, believing that better streets will prove a great benefit to the people in his village as well as a great benefit to the people at large. As Mr. Carhartt does not reside in Rock Hill, but maintains his residence at his lodge on the river, the only personal benefit he will receive will be in driving to and from the city to his lodge. However, he states that this is an improvement in which all citizens will share, and that he is for every move that will tend to upbuild the city.

Although he at present operates four cotton mills, two here, one at Elberton, Ga., and one at Mobile, Ala., Mr. Carhartt manufactures overalls on such an extensive scale that the output of the four mills is insufficient to provide sufficient cloth. He has overall plants at Detroit, Atlanta, Dallas, Frisco, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Liverpool. "Mastercloth" is the brand manufactured in his four mills, and he is planning in the near future to enlarge the capacity of his plants until all his overalls are manufactured from "Mastercloth." The additions to the local plants is but a step in this direction. At present a car of "Mastercloth" is shipped to Detroit each week from the local plants, in addition to about two cars a month to other plants. The additions will enable the shipment of two cars a week from the local plants to the Detroit factory. Indicative of the character of the man, who has done a great deal for Rock Hill and who has never asked Rock Hill to do anything for him, is the slogan on his correspondence, also posted in conspicuous places about his plants: "My business was not started to do the gainful thing alone

WE build the only logical machine on the market for feeler bobbins.

With just half a chance we will prove it to you even as we have proven it to a hundred and twenty-five users.

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Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

Charlotte N. C.

the just and honest thing—gainful if possible."

Being deeply interested in farming, Mr. Carhartt devotes a considerable portion of his time he spends here on his plantation. He has it stocked with purebred cattle and swine, and also has a thoroughbred Arabian stallion. Each year he has a splendid exhibit at the county fair, showing up numerous animals for exhibition. He also had a fine industrial exhibit at the recent fair, showing the process of manufacturing cloth, also some results of the welfare work. While he raised a goodly lot of cotton, his farm is showing the result of diversification and bins and hayracks are never empty, while sufficient pasturage is provided for a large number of cattle.

When he first constructed his lodge on the Catawba, Mr. Carhartt spent a few weeks here each year. Now fully half his time is spent in this county. He occasionally comes into Rock Hill on business, but is known to comparatively few residents, other than those with whom he has business transactions. However, he is quite popular with the entire circle of his acquaintances, and there are not a few who are hoping that some time he can be prevailed upon to make Rock Hill his real home. His son, Wylie Wellington Carhartt, who is treasurer of the local plants, as well as of the head company in Detroit, who has recently returned from the service, with the rank of captain, spends a portion of his time here, and is also quite popular with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Opening for American Cotton Goods in the Levant.

The following interesting comments regarding the opportunities for the cotton-goods trade in the Orient have been furnished by a traveling agent of a New York firm:

The termination of the war is gradually leading to the re-establishment of communications between the various countries of the world and the resumption of their business relations. The industries of the European nations involved in it were almost entirely paralyzed, and the production of goods was almost at a standstill. The American industries, on the other hand, have been greatly affected and raw materials are scarce and expensive, whereas America not only has been very little affected by the war but has had a chance to build up its industries and to increase the output of its manufactures and is now ready to cultivate new markets. One of the industries that has been greatly developed is the manufacture of cotton goods, and American manufacturers in this line should make an effort to take hold of the markets of the Near and the Far East.

The three principal cotton markets of the world are India, China, and the Levant, and of these the Levant should ultimately be the most important for the United States, for the following reasons: India being controlled by Great Britain, the trade in cotton goods would naturally go to that country;

besides, India has its own home industry. It is possible, however, to introduce at present in Indian lines of American cotton goods while the cost of production in all other countries is higher than that in the United States. The reason for this is because America produces two-thirds of the world's cotton and England as well as France buy their cotton in the American market. They must pay freight, insurance, etc., to bring it across, which all adds to the cost.

In China the exchange question bears a great influence on the market. Japan being so close to China can watch the exchange market and unload its merchandise at a favorable time, while the United States is at a great disadvantage on account of the distance between it and China, and besides the Chinese market has a fairly well-developed home industry.

The Levant, on the other hand, has no important textile industry of its own and the exchange question is not as important here as in the Chinese market, and the countries of the Levant are willing to buy their goods in the market giving the best values.

Smyrna is the principal port of the Levant. The cotton-goods trade of Smyrna is mostly in the hands of Armenian merchants, the more important ones having their headquarters in Manchester; although they have bought in the past 80 per cent of their merchandise in the Manchester market, they are willing to place their orders in the country giving the best value. Under these conditions there is no reason why the United States should not obtain a greater share of the Levant business in the future.

America has the most up-to-date machinery in the world, most of the mills having automatic looms, whereas in Manchester the machinery is not so modern and the percentage of mills having automatic looms is very low. In the American manufacturing industry spinning, weaving, and selling are done by one manufacturer and there is only one profit figured, namely, so much on a pound of cotton.

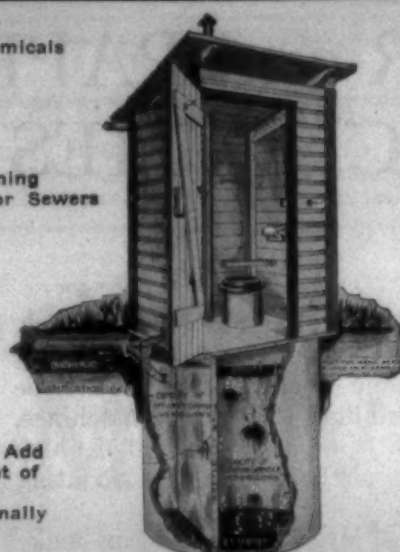
A largely increased demand for American cotton goods is bound to come, as no market in the world produces better cotton cloths than the United States. It uses all long-staple American cotton, whereas the manufacturers of the other countries take the American cotton and mix it with Indian cotton, which is a very short staple, the result being that these other countries put in a filling consisting of starch, clay, or gum to bring up the weight and make the cloth feel heavy and thick, but as soon as the cloth is washed this filling immediately comes out and the cloth deteriorates, whereas the American cloths when washed generally improve and the lasting power of the American goods is far greater than that of any other country.

If American manufacturers intend to enter this market seriously, they must make concessions in the matter of credits and of conforming their product to local customs and needs. European firms execute their orders in such a way as to meet the needs of the customers.

No Chemicals Used

No Running Water or Sewers

Simply Add a Bucket of Water Occasionally



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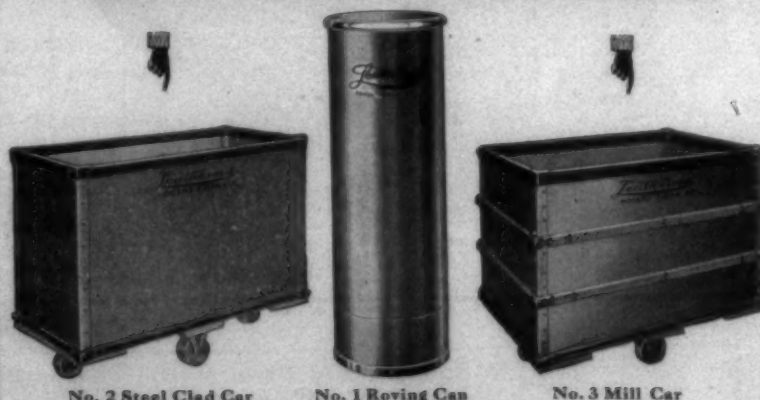
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PAPER FOR EVERY PURPOSE

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Polish Textile Industry Needs Raw Materials.

Washington.—The textile industry of Poland, like most of its other industries, is at the present time paralyzed, exclusively because of lack of raw materials. There apparently is little chance of these necessary raw materials being received until after the various nations from which they must come have officially settled back again upon times of peace.

These statements were made by Polish textile workers to a representative of the Daily News Record of New York. The women are delegates to the International Congress of Working Women.

The interview was obtained from Madame Constancia Olschewska, herself a textile worker in Lodz, the textile center of Poland and Mlle. Felixa Konopska, an embroidery worker, through Miss Klotz, the interpreter for the Polish delegation at the Congress.

Forty-six hours now is the standard working week in the Polish industry, it was stated, eight hours being worked each of five days and six hours constituting a day's work on Saturday.

There are now several bills before the Polish Diet which propose to establish 44 hours as the standard work week for most of the industries of Poland. Laws also prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age are under consideration.

Plans for stopping emigration and of bringing about the return of

those Poles who have left their native land are under consideration. Employment for these will be found in the textile and other industries of Poland, it was said.

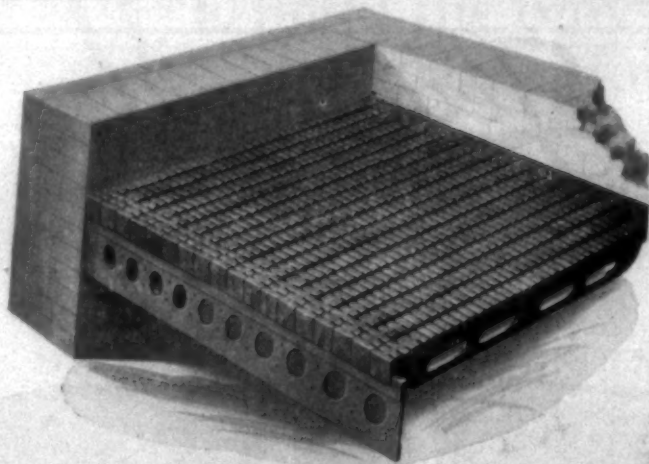
Lodz, the textile center of Poland, is the site of approximately 300 textile factories. Ten of these employ from five to nine thousand workers, about half of whom are women and the other half men.

Asked regarding the increase in wages paid to the textile workers of Poland over the pre-war scale, the delegates pointed out that it was practically impossible to prognosticate this accurately. The unskilled textile workers now are receiving an average of 20 marks per day. The skilled textile workers are paid at the rate of from 40 to 45 marks per day. The skilled workers, however, are unemployed because of the general inactivity in the industry due to lack of raw materials.

In general the increase in wages in Poland has been from 100 to 200 per cent over pre-war wages, it was stated. In the face of this doubled or trebled wage the cost of food-stuffs in Poland has risen 1,000 per cent and other necessities of life also have advanced greatly.

So many factors entered into the problem, the delegates pointed out in answer to a question as to what will be the probable net advance in wages paid, once their country has settled down to a basis which can be looked upon as a normal one for the next few years, that it was practically impossible to give a direct figure.

A net advance of 50 per cent over



The first mechanically correct grate designed in which all expansion strains are taken care of and air distributed equally to every part of burning fuel. It has over 50 per cent air space, yet no opening wider than 3-8 inch. This special construction gives the States Grate a big advantage over the ordinary type of grate.

Try the States Grate Free.

So confident are we that the States Grate will live up to all claims made for it that we are willing to ship you a set of grates for 30 days' trial in your own plant with this understanding: If the grates are not satisfactory you may return them at our expense and all obligations will be cancelled.

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when your boiler furnaces are equipped with States Sectional Suspension Grates.

The peculiar thin deep bar construction of the States Grate gives 50% air space, with the smallest dead surfaces under the fuel of any grate made.

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These bars have double the strength of ordinary bars, do not get as hot, and last longer. A perfectly free and uninterrupted air flow to every part of the fuel bed insures complete combustion, and liberates every heat unit contained in the fuel. This develops all the power of all the fuel, all the power of the boilers and burns the coal clearly without waste.

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pre-war wages will be maintained in the Polish textile industry, it was estimated. The advance was given as the point below which wages would not go. It is possible that they will be higher. The estimate of 50 per cent advance is based upon the fruition of many plans which the Government now has under consideration for the alleviation of the burdens of the working classes, such as employment, life and other insurance, establishment of free public schools, stabilization of exchange, and above all the establishment of a stable currency.

The industries of the nation are waiting upon these two latter problems, it was stated. The Polish Government has been making efforts to obtain the needed supply of raw materials and has applied to England, and the United States and other allied countries for help. This help, in the shape of raw materials, it was stated by the allied governments, must wait upon the formal ratification of the peace treaty and establishment of the League of Nations. Until these things have been accomplished Poland must in the main wait. This condition of Polish industry generally, has been made clear heretofore, and executive Government officials have recognized the condition for some time. Until the Senate has ratified the treaty, however, they declare, this country is practically unable to help; the only means existing being the activity of individual concerns here who supply goods on long time credit upon the credit of a nation, which, because of exterior conditions has not been unable to establish its exchange and finances upon a sound and permanent basis.

That is the condition which the Polish textile industry, among others, faces, as outlined by the women. The industry must wait upon a supply of raw materials; when the delegates left their country, the factories were idle and the industry practically paralyzed. Wages have increased materially over pre-war figures, and are practically certain to be half as much again as they were, and very probably more than that, depending upon the decline in the price of the necessities of life.

Circus Train Kills Mill Worker at Rockingham.

Rockingham, N. C.—Wheels of one of the big engines pulling a section of Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey circus from Raleigh to Charlotte, crushed and killed a cotton worker named Scarborough, of Darlington, S. C., 200 yards from the Seaboard station here.

The young man, who had been working here, had announced his intention of seeking work in Charlotte, and he was trying to jump on the engine when he fell and was run over, witnesses said. He was 23 years old.

The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

Comfort is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy

are the principal features of

QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

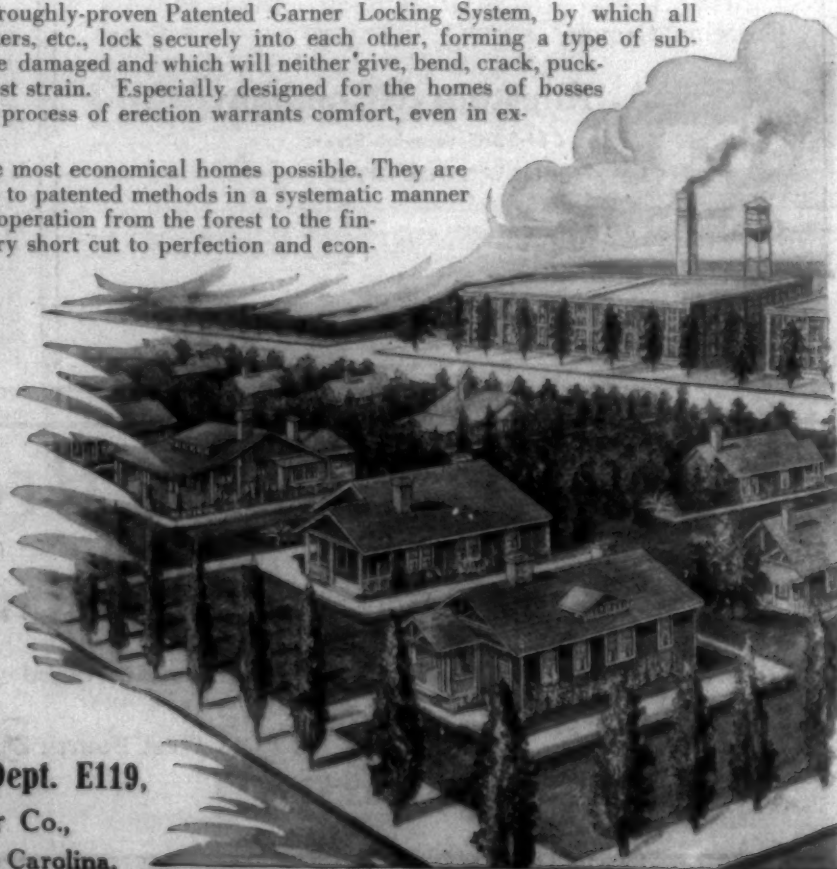
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

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Benzopurpurine 4 B Conc.	Zeta Black
Direct Brilliant Blue 3 B	Alpha Black
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NEW YORK CITY

*Quotations on application***Says British Run Cotton Machines Faster Than United States.**

While the British delegates to the World Cotton Conference were very much impressed with the various mill plants they saw in America, and gleaned much valuable information during their inspections, they all agree that the American mills are run at a much slower rate than the English mills, in most instances about 20 picks per loom less speed, although in some cases more; that the quality of the American cotton labor is by no means as efficient as in England; that the amount of waste is high in American mills, as compared with the English; and that the efficiency of American looms as a whole is much lower than the English looms.

These observations of the British delegates were enumerated last week by Frank Nasmith, secretary of the delegation which left Thursday for Europe, via Halifax. Mr. Nasmith, who is joint editor of the Textile Recorder and Industrial Engineer, a consulting textile engineer, author of "Recent Cotton Mill Construction and Engineering," a lecturer on cotton trade and markets for the Municipal School of Commerce, Manchester, a member of the Council Textile Institute, and of the Council British Association of Textile Managers. He was here as a delegate from the Textile Institute and the National Federation of Textile Managers.

In making a comparison of the amount of labor used in English mills and here as regards the cost of production, Mr. Nasmith said that while the American mills save on labor by the use of automatic machines, the capital outlay here and the difference in the quality of production as compared with England is considerably more.

"You have one weaver to 12 machines here," commented Mr. Nasmith, "whereas in England we have one weaver to about four to six machines, but in America each loom makes one inch less per minute, so it is easy to figure out the comparative production based on the amount of labor used.

"The upkeep of the automatic looms is an expensive item that must be figured into the cost of American production too, as the breakage we found high. The British delegates feel, however, that the English operatives can run the automatic machines at a much higher

rate of speed than they are run in America."

While the American mills reduce the number of operatives per unit by use of the automatic machines, Mr. Nasmith commented that the English operatives are apparently far more skilled, and can draw off threads and change shuttles, much more quickly. This he attributed to the fact that the English worker inherits the skill of his trade, in that there are any number of families whose kin have all been weavers, and pass their knowledge along. With the exception of the Fall River district, where a number of English weavers were observed, Mr. Nasmith said it was felt the help in England is far more proficient.

The complete plants in America made a profound impression upon the British delegation, Mr. Nasmith said, pointing out that such plants are the exception in England, rather than the rule. There, he said, the spinners are located in one district, the weavers in another, and so on. He said the delegates were also struck with the very considerable amount of welfare work being done in America, and were particularly interested in the medical attention, the social and recreation features, and the methods of housing.

"This welfare aspect we regarded as an excellent piece of work," said Mr. Nasmith, "and especially adapted to dealing with that vast element of floating labor that the American mills have to contend with. English cotton mill owners have started on welfare work, but it has by no means been developed to the extent it has here. In England we have seriously taken up the subject of educating the young people to take their places in the mills, and in some instances have appointed educational directors to evolve a scheme of hours for study, training, etc. whereby the younger element will be taught to retain that manipulative skill of their fingers while 12 and 14 years of age that is so essential in the mills. With the new hours, and new conditions, particularly the new wage scales, we expect to inject much new blood into the mill plants, thereby avoiding the need to resort to the free use of automatic machines, as has been the case in America because of the shortage of labor. In this manner we expect to induce the people to send their children into the mills, and maintain our reputation for fine production."

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing****Tops Reclothed****Lickerins Rewound****Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired**

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Butting the Patient Goat.

(By Edward D. Jones in Daily News Record, New York.)

When we tire of being the goat, we butt. The power behind that butt is the accumulated momentum of growing sentiment. There is no disguising the fact, that the American people have been exploited time and again by first one crowd and then another, to be followed by another, and so on. Patiently does the public goat suffer all sorts of inconveniences, and pay the bills cheerfully rather than grudgingly. Long suffering and of great kindness has distinguished this public goat. After a time, patience ceases to be a virtue, and then that public goat gets up its mad, and butts so vigorously that the thing butted disappears.

That American public is all right. It proved itself during the war period, when the people willing to sacrifice were legion, while those who wanted to get the best out of it for themselves were an inconspicuous minority. It was a wonderful exhibit of patriotism, and charity, and devotion to a good cause since the only thing that counts in giving is giving until it hurts. That the American people did all through the great war. In these things, which were for honor and for righteous causes, this public was a willing goat.

Unfortunately, this public possesses a short memory, and a small portion of it has apparently forgotten how that public goat, exasperated by the greed of certain capitalists in exploitation of it, promptly butted the offenders into a condition of humility, in startling contrast with their arrogance at the height of their assumed power. That minority embraces certain labor leaders, and their following. They must have forgotten what happened in the regulation of capital, or they would never have assumed the right to exploit the public to a greater extent than the capitalists ever dared to go.

What they have done is to exasperate the public goat to the butting stage, and when the blow is delivered, it will be years before the power and the hurt of it are forgotten.

Enters the era of public rights, more clearly defined than they ever have been. Public rights, first, after that, rights of capital and labor, individually and collective. The public is partner in all enterprises, affecting its necessities and comforts, and it is not going to permit anybody or anything to interfere with them, even temporarily. Labor has mis-allocated, as never before, the power of public opinion, which has deterred strikes against public interests. It will only realize when the strong arm of the Federal Government crushes it, for that arm is nothing more than the crystallization of public opinion. The Federal Government will do the butting for its citizens.

This "unrest period" is going to result in an enormous amount of good for it is going to teach labor just how far it can go and no farther, as it taught capital its boundaries within the last twenty years. "Red" radicalism will never be pop-

ular again. The home owners have had more than enough of it, and they rise up en masse to defend their homes, their lives, their necessities, and their comforts.

It must not be forgotten that there will be in this effectual butting process, no unfairness and no injustice. The punishment may be more drastic than it would have been had the offenses been less. Rights of labor will be respected, and protected, exactly as rights of capital are respected, and protected, but the wrongs it would inflict upon this patient public are to be stopped, just as the wrongs attempted by capital, and perpetrated, also were stopped.

One of the good things that is coming, and coming soon, is the properly taught lesson that contracts are contracts, and that labor can no more disregard a contract than may individuals or corporations. Contracts are the basis of all law and order. One of the most foolish things of which labor has even been guilty was this assumption that its contracts were "scraps of paper."

When the United States Government really wakes up and does things, there is no half-way result. When Eugene V. Debs, now in the Federal prison, early in 1894, organized a body of railway employees, brought about a great strike in the Pullman shops of Chicago, and incidentally a strike on the railways entering Chicago, riots started in at once, a thousand cars were burned, loyal employees were grossly maltreated, there was large loss of life, and generally, Debs, who stood for Lewis and Foster and Fitzpatrick, of today, apparently was having everything his own way. Then President Cleveland had injunction proceeding brought against Debs and his Union, and Debs met it something as Lewis is meeting it with a statement that he was "not afraid of any court or Grand Jury, or any injunction, for he had done nothing to be enjoined against."

By order of President Cleveland, the regular army of the United States stepped in and in less than two weeks, the strike was absolutely suppressed, the leaders and followers had been judged guilty of conspiracy and contempt of court, were paying the penalties therefor, and the American Railway Union was dead, never to be resurrected. The business of the country was normal again.

Your Uncle Sam is not to be fooled with. Mr. William Hohenzollern found that out. Mr. Debs ascertained the fact, and so will anybody else, who "monkeys" with our universally beloved Uncle.

Lavonia Cotton Mfg. Co.

Lavonia, Ga.

J. B. Stroup.....Superintendent
A. C. Harper.....Carder
J. M. Pearman.....Spinner
M. Bratcher.....Master Mechanic
J. P. Henderson.....Outside Man

Scout—I haven't slept for days.
Tenderfoot—What's the matter, sick?

Scout—No, I sleep at night.—Ex.

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Let these counters record the output of each operative; indicate the daily or hourly output you should get; guide the operative in getting out that amount.

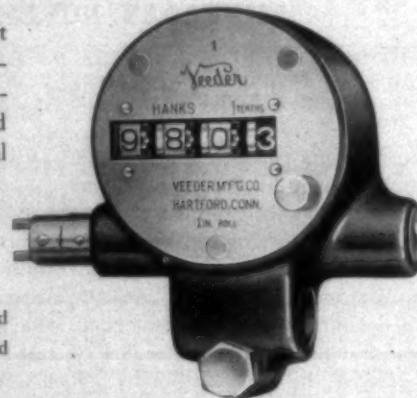
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COUNTERS

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Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION
One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING
Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919

No Mill Is Required to Employ Union Labor.

There seems to be an impression among cotton mills that it would be illegal to refuse to employ union labor and that they could be indicted for so doing.

This impression, as far as the North Carolina mills are concerned, doubtless came from expressions of Gov. Bickett, but a statement by Gov. Bickett does not make a law.

The highest legal authority in the country, the United States Supreme Court, has held in the case of Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. vs. Mitchell, that a mill is not obliged to employ union labor against its wishes.

It was held that the employer who conducts his business on the non-union basis may have an understanding or agreement with his employees that they are non-union and will so continue while in his employment, and that officers and agents of labor unions, having knowledge of such arrangement, may be enjoined from soliciting such employees for membership in the union and from interfering with such arrangement. In other words, an employer has the right to employ only those who are non-union and who agree to continue non-union while in his employment, and the employer is entitled in a proper case to have union interference with this arrangement enjoined.

To secure the benefit of this decision, the employer should have his employees sign cards indicating their clear understanding that the shop is operated non-union, etc. In the event that the union interferes

with this non-union arrangement, the employer should serve notice of the arrangement upon those union officials, agents and agitators who are interfering with the arrangement between him and his employees. If such interference continues, the employer may ask that it be enjoined under the authority of the above decision without waiting until his place is picketed and until his employees and applicants for employment are intimidated.

The Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. vs. Mitchell was decided by a Supreme Court vote of 6 to 3, Justice Pitney writing the decision, and the three dissenting being Brandies, Clarke and Holmes. Those mills who are interested in this case can have their attorneys find it in 245 U. S. page 229 or 38 Supreme Court Reporter 65 or Annotated Cases 1918 B, page 461.

It is a case well worth studying for if union labor in the cotton mills of the South continue to follow after the radical type of men who are their leaders at present the cotton mills will be forced as a matter of self preservation to adopt a strictly non-union basis as they have a legal right to do under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court as above mentioned.

Most mills have no objection to their employees joining a union if the union men would show the proper respect for the rights of others, including the right of operatives to refuse to join the union.

It is the disregard for law and the spirit of unfairness of labor unions that brings them into disrepute.

The Doctrine of Hate.

The world knows the horrors of the Bolshevik reign in Russia where the streets run red with the blood of innocent men and women and hundreds of thousands have died of cold and hunger in order that Lenine and his followers might continue in power with their orgy of lust, and blood.

It is there that the life of any man who is even supposed to be opposed to the Bolshevik is taken and his property confiscated at will to the benefit of the rulers of the Red organization.

From the midst of that hell where a man's life or property or a woman's honor is valued as naught, came a man and strange to relate when this soldier of fortune or of misfortune had pitched his tent in Charlotte and begun to preach his Doctrine of Hate he was received with open arms by the mill operatives and elevated to the position of secretary of the union.

Operatives who had worked in harmony for years with their superintendents and mill officials turned from them and followed after this man from Russia and listened to the Doctrine of Hate as preached by him and his associates until many seemed to accept the Doctrine of Hate as their religion in preference to the Word of God.

The mob that attacked the car barn in Charlotte in an attempt to murder the strike-breakers was not composed of the motormen and conductors whose places the strike-breakers had taken; in fact, there seems to be evidence that there was not a single street railway man in the entire crowd.

The crowd was composed largely of cotton mill employees who had listened to the Doctrine of Hate, as preached by a man from Russia, an unsuccessful attorney and a professional organizer, whose past is obscure and at present unknown, and under the inspiration of these strangers they were willing to commit murder and suffer throughout eternity for the crime of taking the life of their fellow men.

The spirit that this Doctrine of Hate puts into men is absolutely appalling and makes us wonder where the end will be.

Stripped of camouflage and coming down to naked and absolute truth we know, and the organizers know, that without the breeding of a spirit of hate in the hearts of employees they could not be led into the union, and turned against their employers.

The Doctrine of Hate as preached by the organizers seems to take a quick hold upon the mill operatives

and under its spell many men who have led Christian lives seem suddenly transformed until they would willingly violate every law of God and man.

The mob that assembled at the car barn in Charlotte on that fatal night intended to commit murder and only the death of five of their number saved them from that crime.

The Charlotte policemen, at the instigation of the labor unions, are being tried for shooting members of the mob and prosecuting witness after prosecuting witness has gone upon the witness stand, taken oath to tell the truth and then with remarkable sameness attempted to swear away the lives of the policeman by testifying that there was no disorder, and no attempt at attack made by the mob and no shots fired by them.

The editor of this journal drove by the car barn less than an hour before the shooting. He stood for a few minutes by his automobile across the street from the car barn and on the edge of the mob and heard its noise and threats. He heard speakers on the steps of the power station urging the mob to violence and cursing them as d-d featherlegs because they would not do their bidding.

Our editor knows, therefore that the testimony of many of the prosecuting witnesses is that of perjurers attempting to swear away the lives of men who refused to permit them to commit murder. The Doctrine of Hate has sunk so deep in their souls that any crime seems to them to be justified if it helps their cause.

There are many good men who belong to the labor unions in Charlotte, some of them standing high in church and religious affairs and it passes all understanding how they can approve and condone the efforts of a mob to kill men even though they be strikebreakers.

If to them the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" means "Thou shalt not kill anyone but strikebreakers," they should throw away their Bibles and never again darken the house of God. Even Bob Ingersoll, the great infidel, taught a doctrine of brotherly love and fairness that contrasts strangely with the Doctrine of Hate that is taught by the labor union organizers and agitators in order to weld an organization that will produce a golden harvest for themselves.

The Charlotte car barn trouble and its final settlement is of interest to the textile industry because the mob was composed largely of cotton mill employees who, uninvited

(Continued on Page 26.)

Personal News

G. A. Chappell has been appointed night carder at Forsyth, Ga.

L. Bradley has been transferred from night to day spinner at Forsyth, Ga.

W. James has changed from day spinner to night superintendent at Forsyth, Ga.

B. C. Roberts has been appointed spinning overseer at Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga.

E. D. Byrd has resigned position of night superintendent of Forsyth (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

L. N. Burgess has resigned as overseer of weaving at Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. H. Eldridge has been promoted to superintendent of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Robert J. Adams has resigned as cloth room overseer at the Thomaston, (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Thomas E. Hall has been appointed overseer of carding at the Flint River Mills, Albany, Ga.

J. F. Welch at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has been made general overseer of No. 1 and No. 2 spinning.

R. H. Knight, who was overseer of spinning at Roanoke Rapids has changed to Rocky Mount, N. C.

R. W. Lewis, for eight years superintendent at Jackson Mills, Iva., S. C., is to engage in farming soon.

W. F. Chavous from Edgefield, S. C., has taken position as overseer of carding at Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

J. J. Jordan, assistant superintendent Jackson Mills, Iva., S. C., is to become superintendent of the mills Jan. 1 next.

George Moore, recently discharged from the A. E. F., has been appointed cloth room overseer at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

R. M. Matthews has been appointed superintendent of the New Peerless Mills, now under course of construction at Thomaston, Ga.

A. Prince has been appointed assistant superintendent of carding, spinning and electrical departments at Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

M. T. Povey resigned as overseer spinning Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis to accept position as superintendent of Gastonia Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.

P. Moss from American Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., has accepted position as master mechanic and chief electrician at Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

E. D. Funderburk, formerly overseer of weaving with Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C., has become overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room at Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. A. McAbee has been appointed overseer carding at the Adams Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

F. C. Riddle has been appointed spinning overseer at the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

H. E. Harden has changed from overseer of spinning at Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala., to overseer of carding and spinning at Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Meridian, Miss.

C. E. Davis has resigned position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping for Columbus Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga., to become superintendent of Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

F. F. Ferguson has resigned as night overseer at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted night superintendent's place at Greer Spinning Co., N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

Rose Owen Roberts, who is connected with Lockwood, Greene & Co., and who is a son of G. F. Roberts, superintendent of the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., was married October 26th to Miss Louise Thayer, of Greenfield, Ind.

Welfare Worker Wants Position.

We are in touch with a young lady who wishes to secure a position in connection with the welfare or community work of a cotton mill. She is very highly recommended and her address will be furnished upon application.

Southern Textile Bulletin.

Victor-Monaghan Mills,

Seneca, S. C.

W. P. Leister.....Superintendent
J. G. Gambrell.....Carder
A. A. Roddy.....Spinner
B. T. Crenshaw.....Weaver
C. D. Hughes.....Cloth Room
J. T. Beacknell....Master Mechanic

GREB AUTOMATIC GRIP PULLER

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Says the Master Mechanic. The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller — Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. Every cotton mill needs it. Ten Days' Trial. If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Greb Rim Tool. Ask Your Jobber.

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Community Worker.

Large cotton mill would like to get in touch with young lady capable of doing community work. Prefer some one who has had previous experience. Address C. W. J., care Textile Bulletin.

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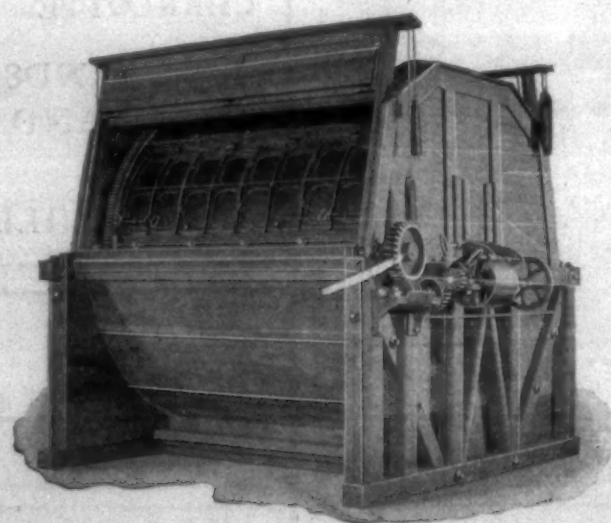
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If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

Greenville, S. C.
OFFICE

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Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Hampton, Va.—G. F. Gulley is planning to build a hosiery mill.

Orangeburg, S. C.—Santee Mills have increased capital from \$225,000 to \$450,000.

Anderson, S. C.—Toxaway Mills voted Oct. 30 to increase capital stock to \$500,000.

Iva, S. C.—The Jackson Mills have just completed ten new houses of the bungalow type.

Summerville, Ga.—Summerville Cotton Mills will increase capital \$90,000 to enlarge and improve plant.

Caroleen, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills No. 2 are building a number of new houses here and painting the old ones.

Tampa, Fla.—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302, will organize \$250,000 corporation to manufacture hosiery and underwear.

Batesville, Ark.—A. A. Webber, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, represents investors who plan \$20,000 spinning mill.

Maysville, Ky.—C. C. Ramage will erect a knitting mill for the manufacture of infants' and children's vests and underwear.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills will double capacity of mill at Carhartt and build addition to Rock Hill plant.

Andalusia Ala.—J. G. Scherf is erecting a knitting mill; the building is 80x100 feet. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be invested.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills is building a new warehouse. All houses in the village have just been painted.

Icard, N. C.—The Icard Knitting Mills have been purchased by Walter C. Taylor, of Rhodhiss, N. C., who is president of the reorganized company.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Cotton Mills of Salisbury are to be enlarged soon. The common capital stock of the company is to be increased as previously noted from \$131,000 to \$100,000. The mill is to be enlarged and 5,000 new spindles installed.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Mays Mills, of Mayworth, of which Stuart W. Cramer, formerly president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, is president and treasurer, has donated \$1,000 to the building fund of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, which is to be built here.

Cedartown, Ga.—Cedartown Cotton and Export Company has final plans for additions. The new build-

ing will be 240x75 feet, mill construction building with 4-inch pine floor covered with maple; two 54x18 conditioning rooms; and 50x24 feet breaker room. All steam heated and walks constructed of cement. A. V. Gude & Co., of Atlanta, have been awarded contract. Machinery for equipping the additions has been ordered.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Princeton and Marsh Cotton Mills will be merged into one company, and a charter will be applied for this week under the name of the Marsh Cotton Mills. The controlling interest in the mills is owned by T. B. Marsh, Frank Murdock and T. B. Marsh, Jr. It is understood that the capital stock of the companies will be practically doubled after the consolidation is completed. The mills have about 50,000 spindles and manufacture damask.

Atco, Ga.—American Textile Company has let contract for installation of storm drainage system, building of concrete side walks, curbs and gutter throughout their village to the Walker Electric & Plumbing Co. of Atlanta, Georgia. Resurfacing of old streets and building new streets of Finley method asphalt road was let to Case & Cothran, general contractors, of Atlanta, Georgia. Plans and supervision of this work are by E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, Charlotte, N. C.,

and New York city.

Columbus, Ga.—The Columbus Manufacturing Company has let a contract for the construction of an annex to its present factory on North Highlands together with between 50 and 100 cottages for operatives, the total investment footing up a total of about a half-million dollars. F. B. Gordon, president of the company, is authority for the statement that the contract has gone to T. C. Thompson Brothers Co. and that actual construction work will begin soon. The annex will accommodate 1,000 looms.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knox Knit line of hosiery made by the Knoxville Knitting Mills Co. has been opened and it is reported that a record business has been placed so far. Goods will have to be allotted because of a lack of production. Only regular customers are being taken care of and the outlook is that no new ones will be added. George S. Andes, of New York City, is selling agent for the line, reports that there have been over 100 requests for merchandise from new customers, none of whom can be accommodated.

Shelby, N. C.—Announcement was made Monday of the purchase by R. Hope Brison and associates of Gastonia of the plant of the Buffalo Manufacturing Company near Shel-

by. This mill is located on Buffalo creek, about four miles from Shelby. It has an equipment of 3,600 spindles and manufactures coarse yarns. A new charter will be applied for at once and the new manufacturing concern will be known as the Brison Manufacturing Company with offices in Gastonia. R. Hope Brison will be president and treasurer and C. C. Coble secretary.

McMinnville, Tenn.—The Read Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, are having a plant built that they expect to have in operation early in February. The main building will be three stories high, 60 x 120 feet, with a one-story addition, 50 x 95 feet, in which are located the boiler room, bleaching and dyeing departments. The building is of brick mill construction and equipped with sprinklers. The company will manufacture misses' hosiery and will have a selling agency in New York. The officers of the company are Samuel R. Read, president; Frank Colville, vice president; Sims Read, manager, and Henry B. Pickens, secretary and treasurer. President Read is to visit the North soon to purchase enough machinery and equipment to permit a daily production of 1,000 dozen pairs.

Georgia Cotton Men Start New Business.

Atlanta.—Plans for incorporating under State laws of a bank and trust company to lend money to cotton planters at low rates of interest, establish cotton warehouses and aid planters in marketing cotton, were laid here at a meeting called by Governor Dorsey.

The bank will have a capital stock of \$2,100,000, with permission to increase this up to \$20,000,000, it was announced, and will be named the Georgia Cotton Bank & Trust Co. It may even enter the export business later. Meanwhile branches of places of business are to be established in various Southern cities.

Standard Cement Construction Gets Many Contracts.

The Standard Cement Construction Company of Wilmington, N. C., manufacturers of Standard Sanitary Sewerage Outfits, which provides for disposal of all raw sewerage and their outfits are becoming very pop-

Loom Fixers.

Wanted at once, three good loom fixers familiar with Lowell looms. Cook Duck Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

MAPLE FLOORING is best for Cotton Mills both in 4-4 and 5-4 by 3-in. and 4 in. perfectly manufactured, for sale in car lots only. Ask for delivered prices. Wilson Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.

E. S. DRAPER CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNER MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



Because Experience is the Best Teacher

our acquaintance with COTTON MILL conditions makes it possible for us to give better service than other makers of Belting located in other sections of the country.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

ular in mill villages. They announce contracts made recently with the following mill companies:

Capelsie Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C.; Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Phoenix Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.; Pell City Mfg. Co., Pell City, Ala.; Tallapoosa Mills, Tallapoosa, Ga.; Delgado Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.; Pinkney Mills, South Gaston, N. C.; Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.; Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.; Frances Cotton Mills, Biscoe, N. C.; Cowpens Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C.; Howell Mfg. Co. and Vivian Cotton Mills, Cherryville, N. C.; Pilot Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.; Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, N. C.; Ivanhoe Mfg. Co., Smithfield, N. C.; Roberdel Mfg. Co., No. 1 and 2, Rockingham, N. C.; Leak, Wall & McRae, Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; Puritan Mills Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; Lilly Mill & Power Co., Shelby, N. C.; Raeford Power & Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.; Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.; Lenoir Cotton Mills and Moore Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.; Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co., Hudson, N. C.; Whitnel Cotton Mill Co., Whitnel, N. C.; Fall Mfg. Co., Great Falls, N. C.; Dudley Shoal Cotton Mills, Great Falls, N. C.; Scotland Mill, Laurinburg, N. C.; Waverly Mill, Laurinburg, N. C.

B. M. Manning Now With A. M. Law and Company.

The following announcement has been issued:

"A. M. Law and Company, Inc.
"Investments-Insurance
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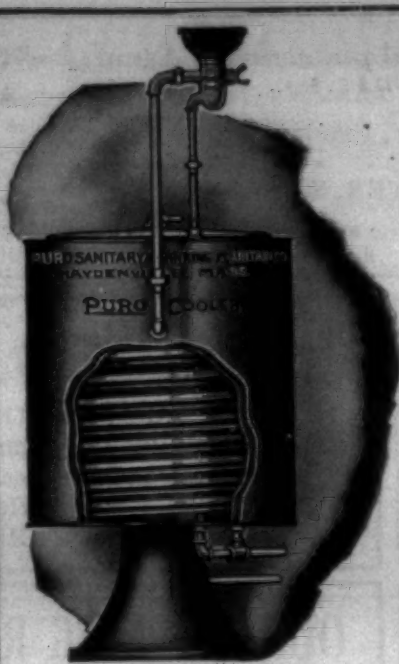
"We are pleased to announce that Mr. Bernard Manning, stock and bond broker of this city, has acquired an interest in our business and will be actively associated with us from this date as vice president and manager of the stock and bond department.

A. M. Law, President,
S. F. Cannon, Treasurer,
E. J. Cunningham, Secy.

"November 1st, 1919."

Victoria Mill Employees Celebrate Field Event

Rock Hill, S. C.—Saturday was field day at the Victoria Mill village and the several hundred residents of the village enjoyed the numerous games immensely. A holiday had been declared and everybody was on hand at the playgrounds bright and early for the various contests. The crowning event of the occasion was the organization of a branch Y. M. C. A. with J. F. Yeager, of Greenville,



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

The late ex-President
Roosevelts' motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

Puro Coolers

NOW

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY, New York City

F. W. LAURENTZ, C. P. A., PRESIDENT

Our Reports of Audit and our Certificates of Condition and operations, are known and have weight in the financial centers of the world.

ATLANTA BRANCH

1013 Fourth National Bank Building

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C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT



**THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN**

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

as secretary in charge. Both management and people of the village demonstrated their interest in this work.

Following the morning games there were talks by Dr. D. B. Johnson, W. J. Roddey, W. H. Ayers, Secretary Mell and others.

Then came the barbecue dinner, which was being enjoyed when a downpour of rain forced all to seek shelter. The rain did not serve to detract from the enjoyment of the occasion, however, other than to cause a postponement of athletic events scheduled for the afternoon.

Armistice Day at Judson Mill.

Plans for a mammoth patriotic celebration to be held at Judson Mill, Greensboro, S. C., on Tuesday night, November 11th, are now under way, according to an announcement made Monday by Brown Mahon, vice president of Judson mill and who is actively engaged in preparing the program.

Several prominent speakers have been invited, although no definite statement has been given out as to who will be able to attend. Major W. D. Workman, formerly commander of the Butler Guards, was one of those invited, although Major Workman will be unable to attend, being a delegate to the convention of the American Legion which meets in Minneapolis on that date.

A patriotic program will be carried out by the Judson patriotic league with other features are being planned. The exercises will be held in the Judson school building, commencing at 8 o'clock.

So far Judson is the only community near the city to announce armistice day, November 11th.

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations

LEFT HAND

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Gardner Governor Company Pumps and
Air Compressors.

Canton Rocking and Dumping Grates.

Bayer Steam Soot Blowers.

E. S. PLAYER, Manufacturers Agent
GREENVILLE, S. C.

W. B. McBURNEY, Efficiency Engineer

W. B. PLAYER, Salesman

Inquiries will receive our best attention

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains and
Coolers.

Stanley Belting Corporation Imported
woven cotton belts.

B. Messina's Sons—Burlap.

Plastic Metallic Packing.

Stuebing Lift Trucks.



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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Linker Troubles,
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Engine for Sale 500 H. P. Improved
Green. In excellent
condition and being discarded on account of installation
of electric drive. Immediate delivery and liberal price
for quick movement. Union-Buffalo Mills Co, Union, S. C. Box 318

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Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching
powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

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Charlotte, North Carolina

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ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spoolers
Full Roller Cards	Twisters
Condensers	Spinning Frames
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

TALLOW-OILS-GUMS-COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made easy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Textile Men Discuss Co-operation.

Itasca, Texas.—The tenth semi-annual meeting of the Texas Textile Association, composed of superintendents and overseers of the 15 cotton mills in Texas, was held here. W. H. Gibson of the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, of the West, presided.

Co-operation among the employers of labor was discussed and reports showed that under the new plan of co-operation, workers were more content and that there had been little labor turnover. Labor is also plentiful in all the mills, and there is little industrial unrest. All mills are working full capacity and large orders are booked ahead.

Scout—I want my hair cut.
Barber—Any particular way?
Scout—Yes! off.—Ex.

The man who is always asking for more work seldom has to beg for more pay.

If dieting really adds to physical weight, isn't there danger of getting too fat to fight.

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending November 4th, 1919

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Alle Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	255	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	—	101
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	100	—
Angon Mills.....	200	—
Arde Mills.....	150	—
Aradia Mills.....	260	—
Atterwright Mills.....	200	—

Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	210	—
Brown Mills.....	200	—
Brandon Mills.....	—	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	150	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	—	—
Chiquola Mills, com.....	160	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	90	—
Clinton Mfg. Co.....	234	—
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	225	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	195	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	180	185
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	125	131
Deerfield Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	138	—
Duncan Mills, com.....	142	146
Duncan Mills, pfd.....	99	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	200	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	350	400
Enoree Mills.....	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, aG.....	255	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	165	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga, com	150	160
Glenwood Mills.....	225	240
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	106	—
Gluc Mills.....	136	140
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Grendel Mills.....	160	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	95	100
Hamrick Mills.....	210	—
Henrietta Cotton Mills.....	274	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	225	—
Inman Mills.....	165	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	200	—
Judson Mills.....	175	180
Judson Mills, preferred.....	100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	225	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	205	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	145	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	200	235
Marlboro Mills.....	166	175
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co.....	176	—
Monarch Mills.....	200	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Ninety Six Mills.....	160	200
Noris Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	130	—
Orr Cotton Mills.....	206	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	101	—
Panola Mills.....	125	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	230	250
Polk Mills.....	132	140
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50)	21	25
Saxon Mills.....	225	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	100
Spartan Mills.....	265	—
Toxaway Mills, com (par \$25)	30	33
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	135	143

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

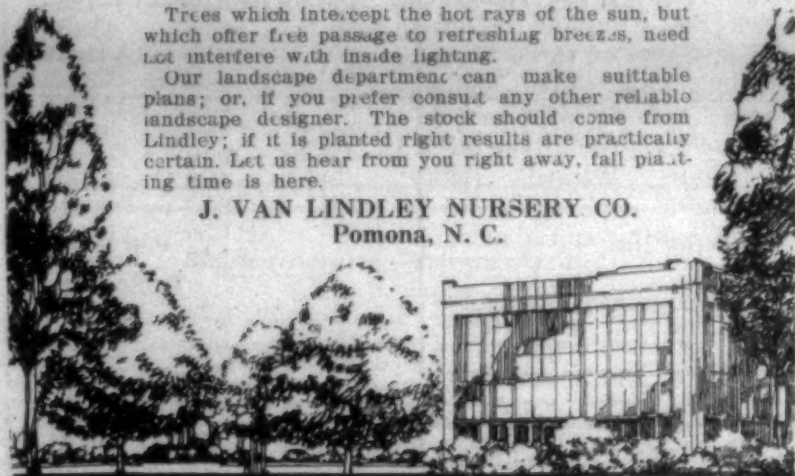


You Need Shade—You Need Light

Trees which intercept the hot rays of the sun, but which offer free passage to refreshing breezes, need not interfere with inside lighting.

Our landscape department can make suitable plans; or, if you prefer consult any other reliable landscape designer. The stock should come from Lindley; if it is planted right results are practically certain. Let us hear from you right away, fall planting time is here.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
Pomona, N. C.



On the job—everlastingly

In textile mills everywhere Laminar Receptacles will be found "on the job" and they stay on the job year after year.

With the severity of the duties of a roving can—the bumps, knocks and general hard usage to which it is subjected—it is not any wonder that particular mill men have adopted the Laminar Roving Can. It's a can that stands up—always looks well—and always works well.

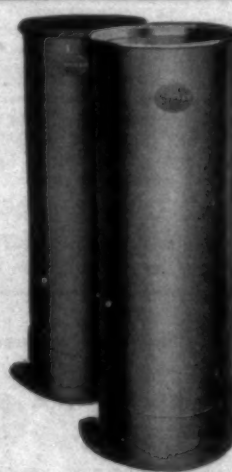
LAMINAR Mill Receptacles

are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard-wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

Write for illustrated bulletin of Laminar cans, cars, boxes and baskets, the standard of service for textile mills.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



Tucapau Mills.....	350	—	Watts Mills, com.....	61	66
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	20	27	Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	96
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	124	126	Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	107	109
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	58	63	Whitney Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	100	103	Williamston Mills.....	225	250
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	180	183	Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd...	101	103 1/2	Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	—	200
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	185	—	Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd...	101	103
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—	Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—	W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

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SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.
Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

WE SPECIALIZE

In Reminding A.C. and D.C. Apparatus
WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY
Box 844 Richmond, Va.

ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two or three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

Smith-Courtney Company
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY
RICHMOND, VA.

Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order To-day

Prolong the Life of Your Roof—

AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

—made according to YOUR specification, for YOUR climate, will not liquify in summer heat—it stays put, and does the work.

AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nineteen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
Room 234, 18 Fairlie Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

TYPICAL AMERICAN CLOTHS

(Continued from last week.)

Width in inches.	Yards per lb.	Ends and Picks per inch.	Warp Yarn.	Filling Yarn.	Width in inches.	Yards per lb.	Ends and Picks per inch.	Warp Yarn.	Filling Yarn.
Cretonne									
24 1/2	6.45	64x49	28s	18s	24 1/2	7.15	64x68	22s	30s
27	3.85	62x51	17s	19s	26	6.23	68x68	22s	30s
27 3/4	7.14	60x52	28s	26s	26	6.40	76x64	31s	33s
28	7.00	62x62	31s	42s	26 1/2	7.90	62x54	26s	34s
30	2.56	111x55	19s	19s	26 1/2	6.50	56x60	25s	25s
30	3.33	62x59	17s	19s	26 1/2	6.50	68x52	25s	30s
30	3.86	102x51	24s	30s	26 1/2	6.50	72x64	30s	40s
31 1/2	3.06	62x62	16s	21s	26 1/2	6.74	76x52	32s	40s
33	2.82	111x51	24s	19s	26 1/2	6.80	66x52	27s	40s
35 1/2	2.07	45x62	16s	9s	26 1/2	7.00	70x54	28s	37s
43	2.12	61x62	17s	17s	26 1/2	7.14	72x64	30s	40s
47 1/4	1.28	71x33	17s	5s	27	6.40	54x52	25s	25s
47 1/4	2.43	59x103	24s	29s	27	6.50	60x56	25s	35s
63	1.50	59x62	17s	17s	27	6.50	68x52	25s	30s
71	1.32	59x62	17s	17s	27	6.50	74x64	35s	35s
Table Damask									
54	1.77	58x72	20s	17s	27	6.80	64x54	25s	35s
56	1.67	58x72	20s	17s	27 1/2	5.25	68x50	22s	30s
58	2.12	78x76	30s	22s	32	5.05	70x44	22s	25 1/2s
58	1.90	56x82	19s	20s	32	5.50	64x52	25s	35s
59	1.63	62x84	18s	16s	32	5.71	66x54	27s	40s
60	1.68	60x84	20s	20s	32	5.85	72x58	31s	33s
64	1.92	78x76	30s	22s	32	6.12	66x54	27s	40s
70	1.05	60x72	20s	20s	32	6.40	68x52	30s	36s
72	1.17	63x68	15s	16s	Osnaburg Tubing				
72	1.74	78x76	30s	22s	20	1.71	39x30	8.50s	4.75s
Gray Osnaburgs									
28	2.28	30x30	5.50s	6s	Gray Drills				
29	2.90	30x32	8s	6.50s	25	3.80	68x40	12.75s	16s
29	3.33	30x30	8s	8s	29	2.51	72x52	13.50s	10.60s
29	3.33	32x30	8.50s	7.50s	29	2.82	72x48	13.50s	13.30s
29 1/2	3.33	34x34	10s	8.50s	30	2.50	68x48	12.50s	11.75s
30	2.00	32x32	5.50s	6s	30	2.50	70x48	13.50s	10s
30	2.00	36x31	6s	5.50s	30	2.50	70x52	13s	12.50s
30	2.00	39x30	8.50s	4.75s	30	2.50	72x60	13.50s	14s
30	2.00	39x34	8.50s	5s	30	2.60	68x44	12.75s	11s
30	2.00	42x30	6s	6s	30	2.60	70x48	13.50s	10s
30	2.28	36x30	6s	7s	30	2.85	70x48	13s	15s
30	2.28	36x30	6s	7s	30	2.85	71x46	14s	14s
30	2.28	39x30	8.50s	5s	30	2.88	68x46	13s	13s
30	2.28	40x30	6s	6s	30	2.93	68x44	12.75s	15s
30	2.29	42x30	6s	8s	30	3.00	66x44	13.60s	14.25s
30	2.90	40x32	8.50s	7.75s	30	3.00	68x40	13s	13.50s
31	2.80	32x30	8.50s	6.20s	30	3.00	68x46	15s	15s
31 1/2	2.00	30x30	5.50s	6s	30	3.00	68x48	13s	14s
35 1/4	3.33	37x28	11s	10s	30	3.00	70x44	13s	15s
36	2.30	32x24	8.50s	4.75s	30	3.00	72x46	14s	14s
36	2.50	32x30	8.50s	6s	30	3.25	68x40	13s	17s
36	3.50	34x32	14s	9s	30	3.25	68x46	15s	15s
36	3.60	33x28	12s	10s	30	3.25	70x40	13s	18s
36	3.90	33x28	12s	13.50s	30	3.28	68x46	13s	18s
36	3.90	32x28	10s	9.50s	30	3.50	68x46	13s	20s
37	3.95	34x34	12s	12s	30 1/4	4.00	70x48	17.50s	20s
40	1.71	39x30	8.50s	4.75s	30 1/2	3.09	70x46	12s	16s
40	3.28	24x34	12s	10s	31	2.45	70x50	13.50s	10.50s
40	3.50	32x28	10s	9.50s	31	3.05	68x40	12.50s	16.50s
Fine Gingham									
26	8.00	64x68	32s	50s	32	2.69	70x46	13.50s	13.25s
31 1/4	7.91	86x81	50s	50s	36	2.28	68x56	13s	22s
32	6.28	82x84	40s	50s	37	2.35	68x40	15s	16s
Fancy Gingham									
27	6.37	55x52	26s	26s	37	2.35	70x48	15s	16s
27	6.37	57x61	30s-16/2	28s-30s	37	2.35	76x42	13s	14s
27	6.70	72x52	45s-40/2	30/2-40/2	37	2.65	68x40	13s	17s
27 1/2	6.58	76x49	40s-40/2	40/2-36/2	37	3.00	67x40	17s	20s
					37	3.00	68x36	13s	22s
					37	3.25	68x40	17s	17s
					37	3.50	68x40	17s	20s
					37	3.75	68x40	20s	20s
					37	3.95	66x36	18s	23s

(Continued Next Week.)



GARLAND
TRADE MARK
on all
LOOM PICKERS
and
LOOM HARNESSES

GARLAND MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS



Standard
Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

Agents,

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.

**There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in
The Mill**



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

DON'T THROW IT AWAY—HAVE IT REPAIRED

Expert Welding and Cutting by the Oxweld System.
Competent men in charge. All work guaranteed.

R. HOPE BRISON & CO.,

GASTONIA, N. C.

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cotton Mills

HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

Mill Stocks

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Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain have given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

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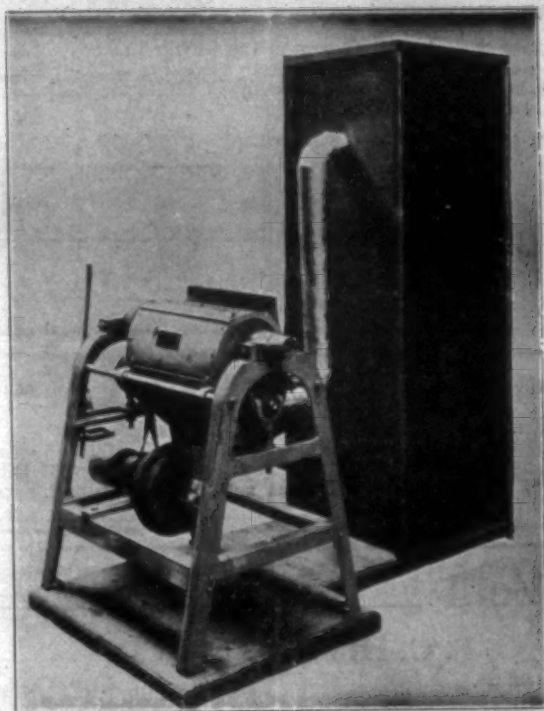
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Saves Time, Labor and Bobbins Increases Production



MONARCH BOBBIN CLEANER

A practical machine for both large and small mills to clean roving bobbins from spinning frames.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED:

- 1 Saving of Spinner's Time.
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- 3 Less waste created and less fibre destroyed.
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- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by

Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Company
Union, S. C.

The Doctrine of Hate.

(Continued from Page 18.)
ed. were attempting to handle the affairs of the street railway employees in the belief that the possession of labor union cards gave them the right to commit any crime, —even murder,—and they would be immune from punishment.

We have often commented upon the fact that the mill operatives of the South come of the best blood upon earth and we still have an abiding faith in their ultimate good sense and stamina, even though a small portion have gone astray.

When the man from Russia has returned to those who sent him, the Charlotte attorney has found another way of making a living and the searchlight has been thrown upon the past of the professional organizer, the Doctrine of Hate may fall into disrepute and the mill operatives turn again to their former friends.

Led by professional agitators the coal miners who are already among the highest paid workmen in America have struck for unreasonable demands and they have done so with the full knowledge that hundreds of thousands of poor people must suffer in the bitter winter of the North and thousands of little innocent children will die in the agony of cold.

The miners have been given labor union cards and therefore have lost interest in the welfare of their fellow men.

The time to put out a fire is before it begins.

It is easier to reform spoiled children than spoiled parents.

WHEN PLANNING DRIVES
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting
Ascertain HOW "MORSE" Drives will
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INCREASE PRODUCTION
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Lancashire Facing a Possible Boom.

Manchester, England.—The rapidity with which business, actual and potential, has developed in cotton products during the past month is remarkable. There were indications of improvement in the early half of March, but it has been left to the weeks since then to more than confirm these indications. The change from conditions of as late as three months ago is so pronounced as to encourage exaggeration, and in some quarters the present development is described as a "boom" in cotton products. If an increased and increasing business and higher advancing prices were the sole justification, then "boom" might be correctly used, but good and encouraging as things are there must be quite a considerable increase in the demand before the cotton machinery in Lancashire is fully and surely employed. It is quite good enough to say that the market is very healthy in tone, and that little of the advance in prices secured up to now is due to speculative buying.

Much the best buyer up to the present time has been China. Purchases on China account began a number of weeks ago when other overseas markets viewed the situation with suspicion, and while the latter were hesitating and haggling over prices China placed orders at the best it could do, and has been following the market up, making in comparison with prevailing levels a very favorable average. This is really no new experience. More than once or twice when the cotton goods market has been depressed and pessimistic China has stepped in and bought quite freely at low prices before other markets have got their boots on. The purchases on this turn of gray and white shirtings, bleaching cloths, and fancies, have been large enough to make a number of manufacturers independent of the market for some time to come.

India has started in comparatively late under the stimulation of the continued upward movement in raw material, the greatly changed sentiment in Lancashire, and the rise in the price of silver, but the full extent of its changed disposition is obscured by the exceedingly heavy cable delays which put the firm offer of business practically out of question. In the slow markets of the recent past this was hardly a major grievance, but now it is a prime obstacle. In normal cabling times twenty-four hours for an offer and reply was ample, and now there is no certainty that the time will not run to twelve or fourteen days—there have been many instances of even longer being taken. Still, China has gone along under a handicap, and from what India has done recently it looks as though that market, too, was increasing its speed in spite of the impediment. Another market, Egypt has been a prominent buyer, its purchases reaching quite a considerable total, more than to be accounted for by ordinary requirements. The explanation is, however, that many of the purchases are going beyond Egypt for distribution in Syria, Persia, Mesopotamia and Arabia,

where demands are on a decidedly expanding scale. The northern European countries have also placed orders with some freedom now that the restrictions on exports to them have been lifted. Up to the present time most of the South American markets have been disappointing. The orders coming from these have been mainly confined to immediate requirements, showing little inclination to follow the market upward, but within the past two days there has been quite a rush of inquiries from Argentina, Brazil and the west coast, so that South America, too, may be falling into line.

Advances in Yarns and Cloths.

The advances in both yarns and cloth have been material, and during the past week cloth has advanced relatively more than yarns. That the price has checked the full development of the demand is certain, but of late the difficulties in the way of making sure of desired deliveries have also stood in the way. The outlook just now is not such as to encourage buyers to hope for relief in either direction, with the chance that in both the situation may be materially accentuated against them. The raw material position is not favorable to them, either at the moment or prospectively, and manufacturing conditions are stringent. Stocks of yarns and cloths have been practically all cleaned up, and spinners and weavers in the majority of cases are now so well under orders as to be able to maintain a more or less independent attitude. Thus without any interruption to regular and continuous work in the industry matters are not likely to become any easier for buyers, in the near future at all events. Unfortunately, the chances of such interruption have within the last few days become quite probable.

The trade generally believes that such a disaster as a general strike will be avoided, and that if the employers and employed do not of their own volition find a basis to agree upon Government will step in and find one for them. That, however, may prove too optimistic. The employers, while apparently more or less pliable on the wages question, appear to be rigidly determined to adhere to forty-eight hours as the limit of the time concession. They are, in fact, more concerned over the rate of wages, as with the former satisfactory the latter can be contended against and more or less compensated for by market prices of the product.—Journal of Commerce.

Smith, the hotel manager, and Jones, a manufacturer's agent, were talking one day about their respective business interests.

"I say," remarked Jones, "how ever do you use such an enormous quantity of peaches and peaches?"

"Well," replied Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

"Indeed!" said the other. "We do about the same in our business."

"How is that?"

"We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't we cancel it."

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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

What Constitutes Good Sanitation

A perfect sanitary system is intended to rivet the attention of people to that side of life devoted to greater efficiency in work and recreation. Favorable interest in the hygienic welfare of a village is around. If the scheme of sanitation is successful it draws people to a healthier, cleaner side of life physically and mentally. It appeals to the human desire for cleanliness and seeks to inculcate habits of care and pride in regard to one's person and habitual thinking of the kind that anticipates the next day's work with zest.

With no system other than the perfect sanitary system is it possible to reason for health, contentment and production so forcibly. In no other case does a system suggest that satisfaction, which is the result of perfect sanitation. No other system dictates in a friendly way, and directs the quality and construction to the manufacturer in a comparison with inferior systems. Which system shall be used is a matter for thought.

The selection of a satisfactory system depends upon your local plumber and your own good judgment and the purpose of installation. Whatever purpose is selected, for increasing and maintaining production, for recreation of employees or otherwise, the plumber seeks to express it clearly with good, enduring appliances and without any accompanying features which may cause trouble later on. His knowledge and experience fit him for his work—the satisfactory installation of a perfect sanitary system, at a minimum cost, that will individualize your mill and the hours of your employees always.

Sanitation is an application of the principles of hygiene through the art of the plumber. A sanitary system is to be judged by its ability to meet the requirements of efficient people—its power to enlist their sympathy in the betterment of physical conditions. If it does not do that it is valueless. In the second place this sympathy must be constant in connection with sanitation until habit are fixed. Any one can get attention by attempting the unusual, as for example building cone-shaped closets and painting them green. But such an affair does not accomplish the purpose of the modern manufacturer.

Perfect sanitation draws attention in order that the mill and its workers may keep abreast of the times in their work. It will do no good to the mill to have its employees denied the benefit of perfect sanitation. From their surroundings they will receive only negative impressions and their general efficiency is thereby lowered.

The perfect system suggests order and neatness—two essential qualities of any successful man's make-up; it has meaning, as has been shown, and the principle is unchangeable.

This means that, once installed, you may rest assured of results. While the inferior system must apply the principles of sanitation in getting a contract, it can not introduce the appliances which make for safety and convenience and the use of natural flowing water that deposit refuse at a remote any safe distance from the place of its origination.

Perfect sanitation leaves no latitude for mistakes. Many manufacturers are ready-made designs provided for any and all cases. But for every plant there must be a system which fits its particular needs, and the ready-made design are on the decrease. The plumber's suggestions are too valuable to take liberty with any other system. To take what has been used with success by other large manufacturers is the part of wisdom. The wise executive will study his sanitation problem with his plumber; he will see other plants with a record of continuous service, and then he will apply the ideas he has gathered in the way most suited to his own business.

The first principle of sanitation applicable to your business is this: In all the arrangement and location of fixtures and appliances there should be convenience. The test of convenience are two: efficiency and usefulness.

Applying this principle to your plant, we may say that every fixture therein must first of all be useful—the more useful the better; second they should be as efficient as possible. The time which your employee has for sale must comply with this principle. No matter what the work may be the saving of time is always important, and appeals to the points of efficiency and usefulness.

A second principle of sanitation is that of cleanliness. Every one has an instinct that causes him to admire the clean and to respect favorably to an energizing power. This instinct is strong among all classes of intelligent people and possibly there is some significance in this connection. The instinct for order and cleanliness may have been one reason for their success.

Good judgment prompts you to begin with your local plumber and map your way onward easily. And the plumber is ready at hand with interesting things for you.

Consult him today.

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO
Columbia, S. C.

THE CAHILL IRON WORKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE LOWRY COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.
Frost-Proof Closets
Wilmington, Del.

Record of Fifty Years Is Broken by Cotton Price.

New Orleans, La.—Cotton traded Friday at the highest prices touched in over half a century, that is, since the years immediately following the close of the Civil War. Spot cotton in the New Orleans market advanced to 38c a pound for middling. At Memphis 39c was paid and three of the reported Texas markets, Dallas, Galveston and Fort Worth, quoted middling at 40.25c, while Houston made large sales on the basis of 40c for middling.

Future contracts also broke all records, December deliveries selling at 37c, the highest price paid for futures in the local market since the inauguration of trading in futures more than forty years ago. A leading trader who bought December at 37c did not consider that he had paid too much, as spot middling was quoted in the local market at 38c or 100 points higher.

Liverpool also made a new record with fully-middling American selling there at 25.16d, equivalent to 50.32c in American money. This is the highest price reached in the great English market in more than fifty years, exceeding the best prices paid during the recent world war,

when the submarine activity created a cotton famine in Europe.

The advance in cotton prices in Liverpool was attributed to the urgent inquiry from Manchester spinners who are enjoying a heavy demand for cotton goods from China and the Orient generally, the unprecedented advance in silver having enhanced immensely the buying power of all Oriental countries. Silver touched 65%^d in London, the highest price ever reached by the white metal.

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open, inserted his right arm, and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish him for an offense committed only by one of his limbs." "That argument," said the judge, "is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the prisoner's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, just as he chooses." The prisoner calmly unscrewed his cork arm, and, leaving it in the dock, walked out.

Good things go as easily as bad things come.

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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED
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Special Cotton Mill Plumbers and Steam Fitters
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STEPHENSON CO.

Plumbers & Heaters
ATLANTA, GA.

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SPECIAL COTTON MILL PLUMBING AND HEATING
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BOSTON, MASS. MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY ROCKFORD, ILL. GREENVILLE, S. C.
HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

The Mark of Sterling Value in Electrical Work.



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GREENVILLE
South Carolina

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

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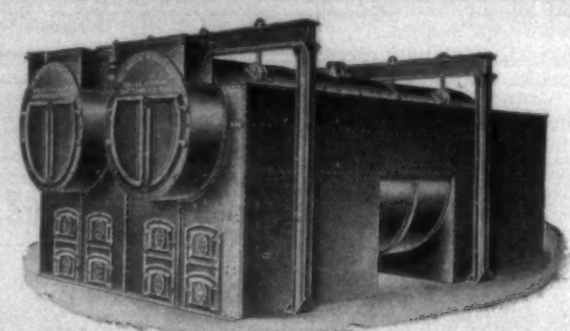
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"Weather may come and weather may go. But Carrier makes weather whether or not"

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Cotton Goods

New York—Everything seems to steady the present high prices of cotton goods or push them upward. Buying continues steady. Many buyers who had apparently completed their spring purchases are back again in the markets this week trying to add to their commitments. There are several buyers who are trying to secure additional quantities of goods for immediate shipment, such as napped cloths, blankets and other winter merchandise. They seem to think that they cannot go far wrong if they buy spots and hold them over. In some instances it is probably true that finished goods ready for immediate shipment are likely to be cheaper than the new prices will be when fall 1920 goods are priced.

Voiles are especially strong as a leader for the early spring at least and the printers are constantly being urged to put in new styles. Anything in the way of a fine novelty in wash fabrics is snapped up on sight.

In many of the large commission houses it has been impossible to check the buying by placing goods at value. There are many buyers who seem to think that notice of a line being placed at value is a storm signal for additional engagements and they swoop down on sellers looking for more merchandise than agents think they really need. To meet this situation some houses have been compelled to withdraw from sale some of their largest and most staple lines of domestics. The expression "buying their heads off" as applied to the trade has become so common that it is no longer interesting.

The ludicrous phases of trading constantly appeal to many merchants. A commission agent pointed out that one of his mills received an order for some goods at 31c a yard. They used to sell for 7c. "Owing to the advance in the cotton markets we must get at least 36c a yard for these goods," the mill agent wrote. Yet the cotton market going up 3c a pound would mean that the agent advanced his goods three times the rise in cotton, on the particular style of fabric offered.

Fair activity was reported in gray goods, with no indications of a halt in the advancing tendency of the market notes. Many centers report an inquiry for a tremendous volume of goods, on which they are unable to get any definite information at present. Sales made to June of next year, at near top prices, on some print cloths, indicate the confidence which more than a few have in the market.

Current quotations are as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	13½
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	13¼
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	12¾
Gray g'ds, 38-in., 64x64s..	19½ a20
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..	23 a23½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..	29½ a30
Brown sheetings, 3-yard..	26 a26½
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 50x60s..	21½ a22
B'n sheet'gs, So. stand....	27 a27½
Tickings, 8-ounce	42½ a45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	37½
Standard staple gingham	22½
Dress gingham	27½ a30
Standard prints	20
Kid finished cambrics....	16 a17

Traveler (on an aerial express):
"I want to drop into Hickville, conductor!"

Conductor (looking at his watch):
"Strap on your parachute—you walk the plank in seven minutes!"—Ex.

Picker Sticks
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WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

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Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—There was a distinct contraction in activity in this market, according to reports by a number of houses, that during the earlier part of the week were going at top speed. There were also reports of shading being done in the price notions of dealers in certain grades of carded yarns.

The principal reason given for the reduction in turnover was, in effect, that yarns have now reached a general price level that dampens the ardor of even the more venturesome buyers. In this connection, some surprise is being expressed by several of the most experienced observers here as to the way demand has persisted in the face of enormous price upturns. Nothing in the entire history of the yarn business can be recalled to parallel present conditions, but at the same time, there continue reports of sizeable orders going begging, and spinners refusing to book business, even at substantial advances above the present abnormal values.

The coarser counts in carded yarns, both single and double, which advanced on an average a cent a pound, and which appeared as firmly set at the higher levels as any of the combed yarns, were back again to the figures at which they opened the week. What this portends, if anything, could not be ascertained. Dealers admitted, however, that in single carded skeins, for instance, yarns in counts between 4s and 16s could be purchased readily at from 61 to 66 cents a pound. On the other hand, sales were actually made at a cent a pound higher.

There are other spots in the list where prices are heard from time to time, which are somewhat at variance with the generally accepted range. This has been explained as being due largely to dealings carried on in yarns that have already passed through the market. Two-ply combed peeler 80s, however, moved in the other direction, a sale outside the usual run of business being reported at \$3.15 a pound, both parties to the deal being local manufacturers.

Upturns established were in 22s, hosiery yarns, up two cents a pound, to 72 cents; 24s, up a cent, to 74 cents; 26s, up a cent, to 76 cents, and an extra grade of 30s, selling at as high as 85 cents a pound. Northern spun combed peeler cones 10s moved up 3 cents a pound, to 85

cents, with 12s selling two cents higher, at 86 cents, and 14s, two cents higher, at 87 cents, the "inside" range advancing accordingly.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s...	64-65	26s.....	90 —
12s-14s...	66 —	30s.....	98 —
16s.....	70 —	40s.....	1.20-1.25
20s.....	78 —	50s.....	1.50 —
24s.....	88 —		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s...	63-64	36s.....	1.00-1.05
10s-12s...	66 —	40s.....	1.15-1.20
14s.....	68 —	50s.....	1.40 —
16s.....	70 —	60s.....	1.55 —
20s.....	76 —	Uphlst'y	
24s.....	88 —	Yarns—	
26s.....	90 —	8s, 3 and	
30s.....	96 —	4-ply...	.57 —

Duck Yarn—3, 4 and 5-ply Skeins			
8s.....	63 —	16s.....	72 —
10s.....	68 —	20s.....	78 —
12s.....	70 —		

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s-12s...	63-65	24s.....	84 —
14s.....	70 —	26s.....	85 —
16s.....	71 —	30s.....	95 —
20s.....	75 —	40s.....	1.25 —
22s.....	76 —		

Southern Single Skeins.			
5s-8s...	63-65	20s.....	75 —
10s.....	63 —	22s.....	78 —
12s.....	64 —	24s.....	82 —
14s.....	67 —	26s.....	85 —
16s.....	68 —	30s.....	93 —

Southern Frame Cones			
8s.....	62 —	20s.....	70 —
10s.....	62 —	22s.....	71 —
12s.....	63 —	24s.....	76 —
14s.....	64 —	26s.....	77 —
16s.....	65 —	30s.....	75 —
18s.....	66 —	30s extra...	80 —

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.....	87 1/2	26s.....	1.01 —
12s.....	88 1/2	28s.....	1.05 —
14s.....	89 1/2	30s.....	1.15 —
16s.....	91 1/2	32s.....	1.18 —
18s.....	94 —	34s.....	1.22 —
20s.....	96 —	36s.....	1.26 —
22s.....	98 —	40s.....	1.30 —
24s.....	90 —		

Father ruefully gazed at his last dollar. "Money has wings and house rent makes it fly," he said.

"Yes," said his 15-year-old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad, maybe, my son, but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flew!"—Ex.

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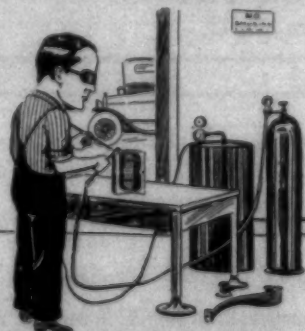
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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery for Sale.

For Sale—22, 16-harness Stafford Dobbies, used but little. Having no use for them, will sell to a quick buyer at \$20.00 each. Apply to Gambrill and Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Spoolers for Sale.

4 new, Model L, Draper Spoolers, 100 spindles each, 6-in. traverse, 5½-in. gauge, individual motor connected with each spooler. These machines have never been run.

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Indian Head Mills of Alabama, Cordova, Ala.

Bobbins Wanted.

Want ten thousand warp bobbins, to fit No. 4 Draper spindle, 7-inch traverse. Send us sample showing an average condition of the bobbins, and prices per 1,000. Demopolis Cotton Mills, Shortleaf, Ala.

Machinery for Sale.

Six Mason Spinning Frames, two Easton & Burham Spoolers, ten Gangs Universal Tube Winders, eight Saco-Petee Drawing Frames, a lot of Draper Looms. Address Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.

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Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Expert Textile Cost Accountant.

Now employed, is open for correspondence, looking to a better position. Address Cost Accountant, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted.

Any one desiring the services of a first class superintendent for a yarn mill will please address Experienced, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C. Best of references.

Position Wanted.

By young single man, Assistant Superintendent large mill, or Superintendent of small mill. Six years' actual experience. References. Address "B," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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William B. Holt Gets Patent for Shuttle-Binder.

(Continued from page 8.)

tending toward the other end of the lay beam, the chords of said arms being disposed in angular relation to each other, a strap attached at its end to the inner face of the extremity of the short arm and at its other end attached to the inner face of the long arm adjacent its extremity, said strap extending across the triangular space defined between said arms, and a flat leaf spring attached to the inner face of one arm and bearing against the inner face of the strap, and resisting inward movement of the strap.

4. In a loom, the combination with a lay beam and shuttle box, of a binder pivotally mounted for movement toward or from the shuttle box, the binder comprising two arcuate arms integrally connected with each other, the binder being pivoted to the inner section of the arm, and the chords of the arms be-

ing in angular relation to each other, one of the arms being relatively short and extending to the end of the box and the adjacent end of the lay arm, the other arm being relatively long and extending toward the opposite end of the lay beam, a leather strap attached to the extremity thereof, said strap extending taut across the substantially triangular space between said arms, and a flat spring leaf attached to the inner ends of the long arm in said triangular space and extending outward and lying flat against the inner face of the strap and resisting inward movement of the strap.

5. In a loom, the combination with a shuttle box, of a binder therefor having two angularly disposed, inwardly bowed arms, and a strap attached to the inner faces of said arms and extending across the triangular space defined between said arms, the binder being pivotally mounted on the shuttle box at a point substantially at the junction of the two arms.

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau. We do give them the best service of an employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 2519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as travelling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine gingham and all kinds of yarns. Reference if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 34 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability on a dime on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Drafter, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 30. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 28 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No. 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 15 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 35 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 28 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 26 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 32 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning or spooling or both. Have had 18 years' experience in spinning and 7 years as overseer. Am 34 years old. Married, and can give reference. Address No. 2548.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in 15,000 or 20,000 spindle mill. Forty years old, 30 years experience in mill, 12 years as overseer of spinning on hosiery and warp yarn, 6 years as overseer of carding and two years as superintendent of 15,000 spindle yarn mill at night. Want good day job. Address No. 2549.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carding and spinning both in small mill. Have 15 years practical experience as overseer on Nos. 8's to 60's single and ply yarns. Age 40. Married and strictly sober, good manager of help. Can hold help and get production. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2550.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long

experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as overseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish reference. Address 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can get production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck, or oenaburgs in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who has successfully handled some of the best mills in the South. Will furnish reference upon request. Address No. 2567.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by man of long experience. Thoroughly competent and a good manager of help. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2568.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent. Have had twenty years experience on all kinds of yarn. Can furnish references. Present employer will recommend. Address No. 2569.

WANT position as superintendent by man now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change for larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2570.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Now employed but want to make change. Experienced on white and colored yarns. Can furnish references. Address No. 2571.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent or general manager of large cotton mill. Thirty years of age and have had eleven years experience in cotton mill office as stenographer and general utility clerk. Now employed and can furnish references when needed. Address No. 2572.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning, twisting and spooling but want larger position with chance for promotion. Married, 31 years of age, sober, experienced on all grades of cotton and coarse and fine yarn, good manager of help. Address No. 2576.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent or efficiency man by cotton mill man of character and experience who is thoroughly reliable and can give satisfaction. References furnished. Address No. 2574.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of large cotton mill. Have had long and varied experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire to change location for good reasons. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of card room paying not less than \$40 per week. Would accept carding and spinning. Want to locate where there is good day and Sunday school. Married, 7 children. Can furnish reference as to character and ability to hold position and get results. Address No. 2573.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man with 5 years experience as such. Now employed as overseer, but would like to change to a healthy location. Have always handled help successfully, and can get production consistent with quality. Good references. Address No. 2577.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of medium size yarn mill. Have had long experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change location and get something better. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods. Have had considerable experience and can handle any plain goods room. Excellent manager of help. Now overseer of weaving in mill producing fancies. Address No. 2579.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and winding. Would not consider place paying less than \$36 per week. References if wanted. Address No. 2580.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had 12 years experience on duck drill and fancies. Now overseer of weaving in room of 1,300 looms. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2581.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man and can get results. References furnished as to ability and character. Address No. 2582.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing on any kind of work but prefer gingham, denims or any colored work. Good references if wanted. Address No. 2583.

WANT position as secretary, treasury or manager of mill. Now employed as manager of small mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger position. Could take some stock in plant. Address No. 2586.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn and weaving mill. Now employed and have had experience on nearly all kinds of work. References if wanted. Address No. 2578.

WANT position as superintendent or will accept carding in large mill. Have had 20 years experience on carded work. Age 42. Married. A-1 references from previous employers. Address No. 2584.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have been overseer of carding and spinning for 15 years. 10 years at one mill. Can deliver the goods. Now employed but wish to make change. Address 2585.

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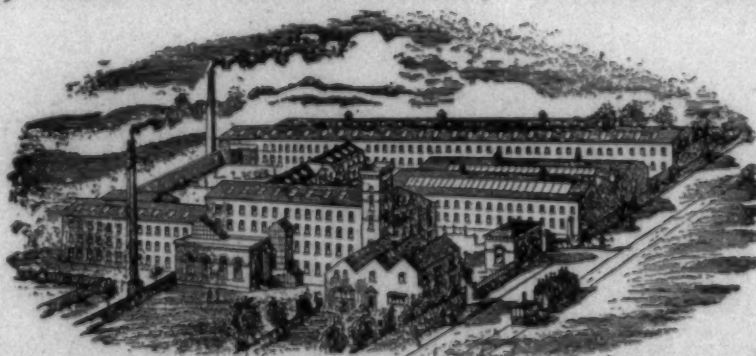
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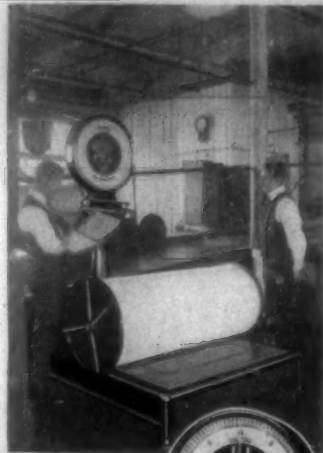
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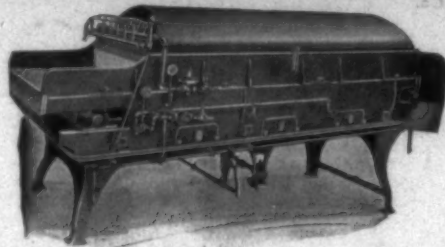
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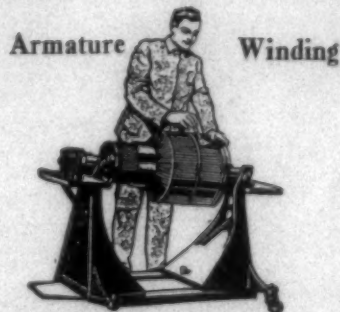
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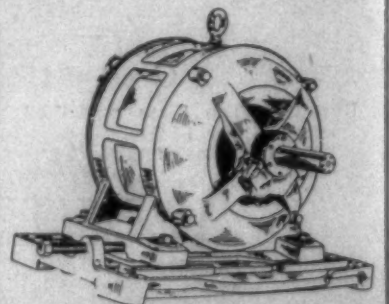
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